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REACTION TO CHERNENKO REPLIES IN PRAVDA

U.S. Response

LD101858 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] A sharp contrast with the Soviet Union's constructive position is provided by the voice of Washington officialdom. White House spokesman Speakes read out a White House statement which had been prepared in advance on the subject of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's replies [to PRAVDA]. He asserted that President Reagan is supposedly hoping to create a climate which will facilitate the settlement of problems across the whole range of American-Soviet relations. In doing so, however, the spokesman admitted that for Reagan the main thing is questions connected with the arms race.

Speakes repeated the wholly groundless allegation that the Geneva talks were broken off not by the United States but by the Soviet Union which, he said, walked out of these talks. Yet the spokesman kept quiet about the real reasons for the breaking-off of the talks. Such a practice on the part of the White House is well-known: to present its own position as constructive while distorting or simply ignoring the Soviet Union's position.

World Reaction

PM101429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA and TASS correspondents' roundup: "Defending and Consolidating Peace"]

[Text] The Soviet Union advocates that the policies of states -- especially states with nuclear weapons -- be oriented toward eliminating the nuclear danger, consolidating peace, and halting and reversing the arms race. This is the basic purport of the pronouncements by prominent politicians and public figures from various countries and the foreign mass media, which are giving wide coverage to and commenting on Comrade K.U. Chernenko's replies to PRAVDA's questions.

The Soviet Union -- and this was very forcibly demonstrated again in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's replies to PRAVDA's questions -- consistently advocates averting the danger of war and consolidating peace, the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) writes. In defending peace on earth, the USSR stresses its firm dedication to constructive dialogue on basic questions of consolidating international security and advocates passing from general opinions about the benefit of talks to the elimination of the serious obstacles which have been created in the way of arms limitation and reduction, confidence building, and organization of mutually advantageous cooperation. And if the world situation does not improve, this is primarily because the U.S. Administration is still gambling on force.

Although peace-loving rhetoric is heard from Washington, no positive changes have taken place in the U.S. position, Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO states. On the contrary, Washington is increasingly overtly gambling on force and on the acceleration of material preparations for war. The stationing of U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe continues. The United States has deliberately undermined the process of limiting and reducing nuclear arms and wrecked the talks both on strategic arms and aggressive essence of U.S. foreign policy, K.U. Chernenko stressed that the USSR continues purposefully to advocate peace even in this situation.

The Soviet leader confirmed the USSR's readiness to cooperate with all states for the sake of consolidating peace and international security, Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU notes. The Soviet Union calls for real paths toward disarmament talks to be found.

K.U. Chernenko, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, stated that while peace-loving rhetoric can sometimes be heard from Washington, it is impossible to detect even the slightest underlying signs of readiness to back up these words with practical deeds. The world situation, as the Soviet leader noted, is unfortunately not improving and remains highly dangerous. Accusing the United States of deliberately frustrating the talks both on strategic weapons and on nuclear arms in Europe, he pointed out that over the course of the history of Soviet-American relations the state of these relations has depended on whether the U.S. leadership has displayed realism and a responsible approach to relations with the Soviet Union. Moscow is convinced that international tension can be put down to the fact that the U.S. Administration is still gambling on armed force, the achievement of military superiority, and the foisting of its own ways on other peoples. As for the USSR, as K.U. Chernenko noted, it is striving for dialogue with the United States. A real way to achieve talks is for the United States and the other NATO countries which are in concert with it to take measures to restore the situation which existed before the start of deployment of the new U.S. missiles in West Europe.

The U.S. AP news agency reports: In replying to PRAVDA's questions, K.U. Chernenko stated that there have been no positive changes in the U.S. position. The Soviet policy, he stressed, is a principled policy and not liable to short-term fluctuations. Moscow favors normal, stable relations with Washington, based on equality, identical security, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Moscow notes that it is impossible to detect behind Washington's peace-loving rhetoric even the slightest signs of a readiness to back up these words with practical deeds, Britain's DAILY TELEGRAPH writes. The Soviet leader accused the United States of blocking the attainment of accords on preventing the spread of the arms race into space and on banning chemical weapons and nuclear weapon tests.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary, West German television stressed, accused the United States of an absence of signs of readiness for serious disarmament talks. At the same time, K.U. Chernenko confirmed the USSR's fundamental stance on the question of resuming talks -- such talks will be possible if the United States restores the situation which existed before the start of the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe. The Soviet leader sharply criticized U.S. plans for the militarization of space and the U.S. obstruction of the question of concluding a convention on a total chemical weapons ban.

The Soviet Union demonstrates a firm and principled stance on disarmament questions, is how the Japanese KYODO agency assesses K.U. Chernenko's replies. Moscow clearly stated that the U.S. stance as regards arms reduction has not undergone any changes. President Reagan verbally calls for dialogue, but in practice continues the course of an arms race.

K.U. Chernenko's replies attest to the sincere peaceableness and good will of the USSR, Luis Beltran Prieto Figueroa, president of the Venezuelan people's electoral movement, said. The aggravation of the international situation compels the nuclear powers to assume -- following the USSR's example -- a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and also to adopt other measures to avert nuclear war. Washington must refrain from demagogic pseudopeaceable rhetoric and confirm its "dedication to peace" by practical deeds.

"The USSR is not striving for superiority" -- West Berlin's DIE WAHRHEIT carries a report under this headline on K.U. Chernenko's replies to PRAVDA's questions. The paper draws the attention of its readers to the words of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in which he mentions that there are many opportunities to assist in the consolidation of peace and international security by specific deeds and says that the Soviet Union is ready to cooperate with all states to realize these aims.

It is possible to find a real path toward talks regarding medium-range missiles if the United States and the NATO countries which act in concert with it take measures to restore the situation which existed before the start of deployment of the new U.S. missiles in West Europe.

Troyanovskiy's UN Interview

LD110816 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] New York April 11 TASS -- As shown by statements made by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Union is seeking a radical improvement of the international situation, Oleg Troyanovskiy, the USSR's ambassador to the United Nations, said at a press conference in the U.N. Headquarters here in connection with Konstantin Chernenko's interview with the newspaper PRAVDA.

Oleg Troyanovskiy recalled the Soviet leader's words that the Soviet Union stands for normal, stable relations with the United States on the basis of equality, equal security and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

At the same time Konstantin Chernenko said in his interview that there are obstacles in the way of ameliorating the Soviet-U.S. relationship, which have been created by the policy of the incumbent American Administration banking on armed force and coveting military superiority.

Oleg Troyanovskiy also called the newsmen's attention to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee's reiteration of the Soviet Union's readiness to resume talks on nuclear armaments in Europe. The moment the United States and the other NATO countries, acting at one with it, adopt measures to restore the situation which existed before the started deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union will not be found wanting.

Speaking about the U.S. obstructionist posture on also other disarmament issues, the Soviet representative recalled that at the last U.N. General Assembly session the United States was the only country to vote against the resolution on preventing the arms race from spreading to outer space, which was supported by 147 countries. As Konstantin Chernenko stressed, the Soviet Union has for a number of years now been pressing for an accord to prevent the spread of the arms race to space.

Oleg Troyanovskiy also expressed deep concern over the growing threat to the security of Nicaragua.

Replies Debated

LD101636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 10 Apr 84

[From "The Facts Reveal" program presented by Yuriy Semenov with All-Union Radio commentator Viktor Levin]

[Text] [Semenov] Reports from abroad testify to the widespread interest by international public opinion in Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's replies to PRAVDA. Many of the responses note that Comrade Chernenko showed that Washington's introduction of new words does not signify a new policy. In essence, there is every reason for talking about the hypocrisy of the American Administration, which says one thing and does quite another.

In our traditional feature, "The Facts Reveal", today we want to use specific examples to show the real stance adopted by Washington officialdom on the key problems of disarmament. Comrade Chernenko's replies say that the United States deliberately undermined the very process of limiting and reducing nuclear armaments, wrecking negotiations both on strategic arms and nuclear armaments in Europe. I will ask All-Union Radio commentator Viktor Levin how this was manifested in specific terms.

[Levin] By way of reply, it is apt to recall the progress of the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. As you will remember, comrades, these talks went on for a long time. From the very start the Soviet Union adopted a constructive stance, which emanated from its sincere desire to reach a mutually-acceptable accord on the basis of the principle of the equality and equal security of the two sides. During the negotiations the Soviet Union repeatedly gave concrete expression to its position in order to promote success.

Let me recall the principal Soviet proposals. First, let us note that since the very beginning, our country has said it is in favor of ridding Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. Since this position did not meet with understanding from the West, the USSR made a proposal for a reduction of nuclear armaments to 300 units on each side. Subsequently, by way of a development of this initiative, it was proposed that within the framework of a total level of 300 units, equal sublevels, both for missiles and aircraft, should be established for the Soviet Union and NATO. Later, we showed a willingness to keep in Europe only as many missiles as are contained in the arsenals of Britain and France and to reach agreement on equality both in terms of the number of carriers of medium-range nuclear weapons and the warheads they carry. Finally, the Soviet Union expressed willingness to keep in Europe -- if an agreement on equality in the number of warheads was reached -- roughly 140 launchers for SS-20 missiles, which is appreciably less than Britain and France, and to eliminate all missiles subject to reduction. Other specific proposals, which, had the United States been willing, could have opened up a real path toward an agreement, were also made. What is more, during the Geneva talks, the Soviet Union, in order to establish the most favorable atmosphere at these talks, unilaterally imposed a moratorium on the deployment of SS-20 missiles in the European part of the USSR.

I have dwelled in such detail on the Soviet Union's stance at the Geneva talks in order to show once again that we are not short of good will, that we have done the maximum possible to reach a mutually-acceptable agreement. And if the Geneva talks were wrecked, the fault for this lies totally and utterly with the United States, which did not want an agreement that was equal for the two sides, but strove to obtain one-sided advantages. In other words, they wanted to twist us around their little finger.

From the very start -- and this is demonstrated by the facts -- the United States adopted a course of using the Geneva talks as a screen, behind which they could build up new armaments unhindered in order to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

[Semenov] Moreover, by deploying Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles in Western Europe, the United States broke its pledge to refrain from actions undermining SALT II, since the U.S. strategic offensive arsenal is being extended.

[Levin] Quite so. And this aspect of the matter is indicated by Comrade Chernenko in his replies to PRAVDA. He said that our contacts with the American side also show that no positive changes in the U.S. position on the cardinal issues of limiting and reducing nuclear armaments have occurred. And that means that the United States is continuing its course of building up its stocks of these armaments.

[Semenov] Comrade Chernenko's replies also draw attention to the negative stance of the United States on preventing the spread of the arms race into space and the prohibition of chemical weapons.

[Levin] The United States has refused to hold talks with the Soviet Union on averting the militarization of space. President Reagan declared that such talks, as he put it, made no sense since the agreement itself could not be verified. Issues of verification are also advanced by the American side as grounds for rejecting the Soviet proposal for a total ban on chemical weapons. And yet only recently, at the end of February this year, the Soviet Union put forward a proposal that the whole process of destroying chemical weapons should be verifiable from start to finish. The proposal stipulated national verification, the use of national technclogical means, on-site verification in the framework of the principle of voluntary agreement, and systematic on-site international checks on the basis of annual quotas. So there are essentially no grounds for alleging that the Soviet Union is against verification. At the same time, it has repeatedly been the case in the past that the United States has raised the question of verification when it wants to avoid an agreement, when it does not want an accord.

As Comrade Chernenko noted, when there is a real desire to seek agreement on measures to reduce armaments and achieve disarmament, verification has never been and cannot be an obstacle. And we have no less interest, perhaps more, than the United States in reliable verification and adequate, specific measures to limit armaments and achieve disarmament. The U.S. stance shows that behind the talk about verification, and, equally, behind the hypocritical assertions that it is willing to hold businesslike talks on disarmament, there lies a desire to mislead international public opinion while continuing a feverish buildup of armaments.

The facts reveal that the United States is unwilling to tackle critical problems concerning limiting armaments on a mutually-acceptable basis. They show that the course of the present American Administration is hostile to the cause of peace and is a challenge to all mankind.

Peace Program Explained

LD101649 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] We begin with a commentary by Yuriy Soltan about the Soviet approach to international security:

In his replies to questions from PRAVDA, carried in the newspaper on Monday, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. Konstantin Chernenko, confirmed that the Soviet leaders would spare no effort to bring about a decisive turn for the better in international affairs.

Asked what in his opinion was necessary for people to stop living in perpetual worry about peace, the Soviet leader answered: First of all, it is necessary that the policies of states, especially states that possess nuclear weapons, should be directed toward removing the war danger and toward strengthening peace. Priority efforts, he said, must be applied to halt and reverse the arms race. This is exactly the aim of the highly principled Soviet foreign policy which is immune to time-serving fluctuations. The Soviet Union does not engage in empty rhetoric, to which the American leadership has been so partial lately. This country supports its declarations for peace with practical actions and proposals. There have been a great many of these proposals.

The Soviet Union has called for immediately freezing all nuclear arsenals; for limiting and slashing strategic arms; for drastically reducing the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe; for preventing the militarization of outer space; and for banning and destroying chemical weapons. Unilaterally, this country has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and not to be the first to deploy antisatellite systems in space. The Soviet Union proposes to set up rules that should become obligatory to govern relations between the nuclear powers in what would surely contribute to international security.

Judging from comments on the Soviet leader's replies to questions from PRAVDA, this program of peace meets with understanding and support in many other countries, but it would be a mistake to think the Soviet peace proposals are a sign of weakness. The Soviet Union shall not have a language of force used toward it; it will give an effective reply to it. But it seems some fail to realize this. In a recent speech at Georgetown University, President Reagan argued that there must be strength if diplomacy and negotiation were to be effective. He again claimed credit for the launching of large-scale programs for what is called America's rearmament, on which the United States is to spend more than $2 trillion in the next 5 years. President Reagan said the United States would continue to deploy its first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe and at the same time he trumpeted a readiness to resume the talks. But what does he propose to negotiate? How many and which missiles the United States can put in Europe and target against the Soviet Union and its allies? The Soviet Union will not join such talks.

As Konstantin Chernenko said, this country does not need to be convinced of the usefulness of dialogue, the usefulness of negotiation. As soon as the United States and other NATO countries acting at one with it take measures to restore the situation that existed before the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union would reciprocate at once. This is the real way to talks.

NUANCES OF U.S. RESTRAINT REGARDING SALT ACCORDS

PM081501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Explaining in Order To Obscure"]

[Text] THE WASHINGTON POST has published an article by D. Oberdorfer which draws public attention to the Reagan administration's intention to do away with all limitations on strategic arms. A decision to this effect is expected by the end of next year.

The U.S. State Department responded to the newspaper article with two "explanations," although D. Oberdorfer essentially merely gave an account of the pronouncement by the head of the U.S. diplomatic agency in a Senate subcommittee on 28 March. It is not often that three or, as you will be able to see later, four statements are made on the same issue within a spell of 4 days. This fact is sufficiently remarkable to warrant our closer acquaintance with the details.

Let's start at the beginning.

In connection with the launch, planned for next year, of the seventh Ohio-class missile submarine, senators were eager to learn from the secretary of state whether the government intended to heed the limits established on the basis of the SALT I accord, which was ratified, and the SALT II accord, which was not. Reportedly, G. Shultz avoided giving a direct answer, remarking that limitations in the armament sphere "are not forever."

To a Russian this kind of "hint" can only mean one thing. If somebody "hinted" in this manner in Moscow, it would provoke a veritable storm of indignation across the ocean. But when such a pronouncement is made in Washington it can mean -- wait for it -- confirmation, as it were, of U.S. "loyalty" to its treaty obligations. In any case, this is the impression which official "explanation" is first of all intended to create.

"U.S. policy as regards temporary restraint," we read, "was set out by the President in 1982." R. Reagan declared then, I recall, that the United States "will refrain from actions that undermine existing agreements on strategic arms, provided that the Soviet Union shows the same restraint."

You have noticed the variation, of course. Developing the President's theory, the State Department has enriched the U.S. stance by the concept of "temporary restraint." It is, as it were, following up R. Reagan, who forgot to mention any time scale, with G. Shultz, who somewhat anticipates events. When the seventh submarine is ready, the "explanation" says, "the United States will subject the international situation and its own national secrutity needs to an analysis." It will throw the dice to determine how to go on: whether to continue to exercise "restraint" or let itself go.

Formally, the question remains open. However, in light of Shultz' "not forever" and the latest categorical pronouncement by the head of the White House, which he happened to make on the day of the meeting between the secretary of state and the senators -- declaring: "I am pleased to note that the SALT II accord was not ratified by the Senate" -- hardly anybody is likely to be left in any doubt as to which way Washington is steering.

And the more intractable and argumentative people are supposed to be put off with the argument about the vanity and passing nature of things: The term of the SALT II accord in its present form, the argument runs, would in any case expire in December 1985, even if it had been ratified. What is the use of bemoaning something that is doomed?

They have "explained," but no one feels any better for it. No matter how things are twisted, the world knows who is guilty of sabotaging the process of strategic arms limitation. Everyone may not speak out aloud, but everyone understands what is going on. Just as a criminal is drawn to the scene of the crime, so a guilty person has an irresistible urge to justify himself. And so the second "explanation" emerged.

In parallel with "the continued implementation of the program for the modernization of strategic arms, put forward by the President," its authors claim, the United States is continuing its "policy of restraint" with regard to "agreements on certain measures in the sphere of offensive strategic arms limitation (SALT I) and the SALT II accord." Another "nuance," if you please! The United States, it appears, is exercising restraint as regards accords, but not as regards the modernization and buildup of its arsenals. When the modernization has reached the envisaged level, then an appropriate decision will be taken as regards the fate of agreements and accords. However, the "explanation" points out, "it would be incorrect to conclude that the absence of a decision, before the need arises to take a decision, in any way predetermines the course of action which will ultimately be adopted."

Is not the State Department pronouncement a perfect paraphrase of Peter Ustinov's famous takeoff of British diplomats: "I am not saying 'yes' and I am not saying 'no,' but that does not mean that I am abstaining." The United States is not promising to observe the accords reached with the Soviet Union. At the same time it has not said that it will definitely revoke them.

For the time being Washington is pondering its national security needs, so be content with its "temporary restraint." For want of anything better. And try to please the Americans in some way, and do not under any circumstances irritate them. Then, maybe, the seventh submarine will be launched without too big a splash, and mankind will have several months in which to gratefully admire the "wisdom" of the U.S. leaders, before the completion of the eighth missile carrier is due. True, even so they are not giving any guarantees. Much will depend on how far the antisatellite program announced by the administration has advanced -- the space plans for the development of the "Midgetman," the elusive "Stealth," and dozens of other strike systems.

According to Pentagon documents, information about which became known earlier, it was possible to estimate that the international community would come under maximum pressure somewhere in the late eighties and early nineties. Are we to deduce from the March-April pronouncements that impatience has speeded matters up? More "unpredictability features among the main trump cards of the present U.S. policy. Making sure that no one knows what to expect, so that everyone is kept guessing as to what will happen.

NEW APPROACH REQUIRED IN DISARMAMENT TALKS

AU101624 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 10 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Spartak Beglov, NOVOSTI commentator, in WIENER ZEITUNG series "Facts and Opinions on the Stockholm Conference" under paper's title "The Negotiations From an Eastern Point of View. CDE as a Serious Test of Confidence; Connections with the Vienna MBFR Troop Reduction Talks Obvious"]

[Text] The first round (60 days) of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe ended on the very day when in Vienna the 32d round of the negotiations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe began. Naturally, this is an accidental coincidence. Some politicians in the West, however, in connection with the opening of the Vienna round focused their hopes on what they had in vain expected of the opening of the Stockholm conference: Namely, they were hoping for a signal on the part of the Soviet Union regarding its return to the table of the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear armament in Europe. The latter, as is known, were foiled by the deployment of American Pershings and cruise missiles in West Europe.

The negotiations in Vienna are not, however, connected with the nuclear weapons problems. Conventional armed forces are their object. In Vienna a result could have been achieved long ago had the NATO countries shown political will for an agreement. In an endeavor to encourage the other side, the Soviet Union even went as far as to unilaterally reduce its armed forces in central Europe -- by 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks.

Geneva and Vienna: Difference in Conditions

Thus, there is a difference between Geneva and Vienna not only regarding the topics that are being negotiated, but also regarding the conditions. The United States has adopted the road of escalating its nuclear arsenal and has thus made a continuation of the Geneva negotiations impossible. The Soviet Union adopted the road of unilaterally reducing its conventional forces in central Europe, and the West found it difficult to further prevent an agreement in Vienna.

What has been said above gives rise to the conclusion that it is all the more illogical to pin any hope on Vienna for any "new Soviet concessions" regarding Geneva. Washington owes a rather high debt anyhow: The Geneva negotiating table was smashed by the weight of the Pershings and cruise missiles.

Another, negative result is obvious -- namely, the even greater loss of confidence in the United States on the part of the Soviet Union, and in NATO, on the part of the Warsaw Pact.

If there is anything that Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm have in common, it is the lack of confidence in East-West relations and the need to overcome this through bold steps. It is imperative to do something that enables the East -- and also the whole world -- not to fear that the United States has already irreversibly committed itself to a course of nuclear blackmail up to the point of risking the unleashing of a nuclear war in order to settle an account with the Soviet Union. The surprising "purification" of Reagan's mentality and the "peace-loving words" he began to use, forcibly restraining his true nature in the interest of the election campaign, could not convince anyone.

The Warsaw Pact countries hold the opinion that the situation has substantially changed for the worse following the deployment of American missiles and the confirmation of the first-strike course by NATO headquarters. In view of these dangers it is no longer sufficient to attempt to strengthen European security merely by confidence-building measures of a military-technical nature. By the way, the Soviet Union and its allies possess a weighty program also regarding such measures, including the proposal to expand the zone and the scope of the measures concerning mutual announcement of military maneuvers, troop movements, etc.

As never before it has become an undeferrable requirement for Europe's security that the relations between the two military organizations be primarily subordinated to the prevention of a nuclear war. What is needed is their partnership in working out and implementing confidence-building measures of a higher order and a larger scope.

The historical importance of the proposals submitted by the East lies precisely in the fact that first, the powers having nuclear weapons should undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and second, that they should undertake to conclude a treaty between NATO and the Warsaw Pact on the nonuse of military force against one another, containing the commitment not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons.

The reaction of the United States and its partners to these proposals cannot be described as anything but self-unmasking. Until the 60th day of the negotiations, they declared that "to their astonishment, they had failed to discover on the conference table any proposals by the Soviet Union and its allies."

If there is anything astonishing here, then it is the short-sightedness of these politicians. The situation requires a drastically different approach. Without a new approach, a turn for the better regarding the question of finding a way out of the nuclear cul-de-sac can hardly be expected.

On the conference table in Stockholm there is everything that is needed to show such a way out. The attitude of the United States and of the NATO countries shows; however, that for the time being they are not prepared to pass such a test of confidence.

ISRAELYAN COMMENTS ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS TALKS

LD071802 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva, April 7 (MTI) -- Our special correspondent, Andras Heltai, reports:

"The United States is blocking progress in the Geneva Disarmament Conference. The draft convention on banning chemical weapons Washington is expected to submit will have the sole aim of winning congressional support to manufacturing new nerve weapons." The statement is part of an interview with Ambassador Viktor Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation in Geneva, given to our correspondent.

"The Western reports about "confidential" Soviet-American talks in Geneva or elsewhere are groundless. In this Disarmament Conference of 40 countries the American position is blocking progress over the banning of chemical weapons and other items on the agenda. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have in recent years submitted draft conventions in connection with all eight items on the agenda. One of them is the banning of the use of force in outer space.

"Although first the Reagan government refused considering any ban on nuclear tests, now, under pressure from its allies, it is ready to 'weigh' the issue. However, the actual intention of Washington is shown the best by the fact that it has recently (?adopted) an eight-year scheme of nuclear tests.

"A recommendation on the banning of chemical weapons was submitted in Geneva by the socialist countries, including the active contribution of Hungary, in 1969. Nowadays American media are treating the news in a sensational manner that Washington is about to come up with its own draft convention. The motivations behind the recommendation are to be found in U.S. domestic policy: Development of the (?new binary) nerve weapons are meeting tough opposition in Congress. The government is believed to use the tactic mkaing a show of putting forward a proposal. Once that is turned down by the Soviet Union, the advocates of the weapon can declare that there is no alternative to developing it.

"U.S. Defence Undersecretary Richard Perle declared a few days ago that the U.S. draft would propose such a version of verification which the Soviet Union cannot accept as the U.S. would come into a position of having access to information about the entire Soviet chemical industry. Such a proposal is nonsensical and has the only aim of serving as a pretext for the U.S. justify the arms buildup.

Asked about the prospect of the Geneva Disarmament Conference, Viktor Israelyan said:

"The non-aligned states endorse the proposals of the socialist countries, such as, seeking genuine negotiations and agreement. Although Western states express allegiance to the American line, their attitudes are not uniform. The majority of them favour a total ban on nuclear tests and space warfare. France, the FRG, the Netherlands, Britain and others have a rational approach to the question of verification, and their proposals are more acceptable than the rigid and contradictory American ones. Although Washington is at times making tactical concessions to the allies, it is blocking progress. The Soviet Union is ready to reach agreement of all questions at issue in Geneva on the basis of equality and equal security. Progress depends, therefore, on the moves of the other side."

KORIONOV VIEWS REAGAN STANCE ON CW BAN

PM091554 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Political Observer's Notes": "What If You Remove the Camouflage"]

[Text] To stop and reverse the arms race is the invariable goal of Soviet peace policy, An important place in the Soviet Union's set of large-scale peace-loving proposals is occupied by the desire to save the peoples from the threat of chemical warfare.

"...The prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons -- these and other measures aimed at averting the threat of war are dictated by life," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his reply to the appeal by leading figures of the Socialist International.

The White House is being given yet another chance to confirm by deeds rather than words its love of peace, which its incumbent is trumpeting so liberally during the increasingly heated election battles. The other day the world was able to judge yet again what this position looks like in reality when at a White House press conference the U.S. President announced a "bold initiative" by the United States aimed, if he is to be believed, at achieving a "global ban on chemical weapons." Indeed, Washington has immense scope for activity in this area. The Pentagon's arsenal of "silent death" today amounts to 3 million units of chemical ammunition. It is now planned to increase this to 5 million units. More than 90 different types and varieties of chemical ammunition are stored at dumps not only on U.S. territory, but also in West Europe, primarily in the FRG, as well as in Japan and the Pacific region, and on board U.S. ships sailing many seas. As Congressman J. Leach admits, the United States already has enough nerve gas to "kill all life on earth." Not satisfied with this, the White House is extorting from Congress more and more new allocations for the production of chemical weapons, and in particular a new generation of them -- binary weapons.

But chemical weapons are not just being stored and readied for use in adventures prepared by the Pentagon military. The scale of the U.S. aggressors' inhuman chemical warfare in Vietnam is common knowledge. However, this is by no means "a thing of the past." Pentagon documents plan "the possibility of conducting large-scale chemical warfare in Europe against the Warsaw Pact countries."

Perhaps the U.S. President has finally presented a proposal for eliminating or at least reducing these arsenals of death? Far from it! Washington's thoughts run in quite another direction. Equipping the U.S. Armed Forces not only with nuclear and space weapons, but with chemical weapons, too -- that is what the White House is seeking. The President even alleges that the United States has no chemical weapons. "We have not produced these weapons," he assures people, "for 15 years." And this is being said at a time when specialists authoritatively state that U.S. chemical weapons reserves currently exceed 150,000 metric tons with 55,000 metric tons of modern highly poisonous neuroparalytic toxins and it is planned to allocate another $10 billion to implement a long-term program for the chemical rearmament of the U.S. Army.

These criminal plans have to be covered up somehow. And so once again -- for the umpteenth time -- Washington pitches in with its favorite trump card -- monitoring. The United States, it says, favors monitoring, but the trouble is: "The USSR is against it." The U.S. Administration invariably employs this method when it needs to block the resolution of a proposal aimed at ending the arms race. This time the President announced significantly: "Verifying the observance of accords banning chemical arms will not be an easy matter."

The USSR's position on this question is perfectly clear, however: "Saving mankind from the possible use of chemical weapons," K.U. Chernenko said at his meeting with voters in Moscow, "is a very important task... We advocate that the fulfillment of such an agreement be effectively monitored and that the monitoring cover the entire process of destroying chemical weapons -- from start to finish."

As is well known, back in February of this year the Soviet delegation at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, demonstrating genuine interest in the negotiating process, declared its readiness in principle to give favorable consideration to the proposal for the permanent presence of international monitoring representatives at specialized facitilties for destroying stockpiles of chemical weapons. What could be more clear or more specific than that?

But Washington has another especially cynical "argument" to justify its policy of cranking up the race in chemical arms. Playing on the peoples' desire for peace, the White House maintains that this cranking-up is a means of..."making the Russians conclude a treaty banning chemical weapons."

THE WASHINGTON POST, commenting on the President's speech at the press conference, wrote: "In this election year Reagan is under powerful pressure to show progress on questions of arms control, which is primarily explained by the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe." So this is a demonstration of "Washington-style progress"! Whatever devices the White House resorts to, it will not succeed in hiding from the peoples the monstrous new crime it is preparing.

PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET PRECEDING SUMMIT

LD101100 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0940 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 10 (TANJUG) -- The announced visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to Hungary will precede a session of the Warsaw Treaty Committee of Foreign Ministers, most likely to be held on April 20.

Political observers here expect the foreign ministers will comprehensively analyze the current situation in Europe and the world in general, especially from the aspect of the aggravation of East-West relations since the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe has started.

The ministers are expected to adopt a document calling on Western countries to show a greater flexibility in treating the newly created world situation. The document is not, however, expected to put forth new initiatives but only to repeat the earlier ones or to reword them so as to make them acceptable to the West.

The session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers will precede a meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee in Sofia, a Warsaw Treaty summit.

MARTYNOV RECEIVES ROMANIAN, CUBAN OFFICIALS

PM101141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings, Talks"]

[Text] N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab, received R. Winter, Romanian minister of technical and material supply and control of the management of fixed assets. An exchange of opinions took place on questions of the efficient utilization of material resources and the exchange of production and technical output.

On the same day N.V. Martynov received I. Sanchez, chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply of the Republic of Cuba, and had a talk with him, in the course of which the state of bilateral cooperation in the sphere of material and technical supply was examined.

ZHUKOV AUTHORS WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL REVIEW

PM091607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[Yuriy Zhukov "International Review"]

[Text] The week that has passed was marked by new events that graphically confirm the effectiveness of the Soviet policy of peace and friendship between peoples. The USSR is calmly, firmly, and consistently continuing its constructive actions aimed at the development of peaceful international cooperation, despite the challenging, malicious, and truly provocative actions by the present U.S. Administration, which is trying by all means to poison the international atmosphere by absurd fabrications about an alleged "Soviet threat" in order to somehow justify its own adventurous policy.

These actions by the USSR include the successful start to the Soviet-Indian joint space flight, which has opened a new page in the USSR's close cooperation with India, this large and peace-loving Asian power. While Washington is continuing and stepping up the feverish race in war preparations and the policy of state terrorism, Moscow is developing peaceful and mutually advantageous international cooperation with all who wish it.

Policy of Peace and Friendship

Greeting the mixed Soviet-Indian space crew, who are working with inspiration for the sake of peaceful goals in a distant orbit even as these lines are being written, Comrade K.U. Chernenko declared: "Your flight is the logical result of the many years of fruitfully developing cooperation between the USSR and India in the peaceful conquest of space, and is a graphic demonstration of the traditional friendship between the Soviet and Indian peoples."

For her part, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi wrote: "This flight is an important event in the history of relations between our two countries. It is yet another example of constructive cooperation for the benefit of our two peoples, a cooperation whose development is constantly furthered by our friendship."

What a striking contrast between thus truly peaceful action, whose success is of interest to all mankind, and the aggressive policy followed by the present U.S. leadership!

The further this policy develops, the greater becomes the legitimate alarm caused everywhere by the increased tension caused by Washington's adventurous actions. There is everywhere a growing desire to develop a true, rather than a make-believe, business-like international dialogue, and a new example of this was provided by the Soviet-Indonesian talks held in our capital last week.

As the final Soviet-Indonesian joint announcement said, "the sides were unanimous in the view that the complexity of the international situation requires all states to strive for a real turnabout for the better in the development of world events." It was emphasized that eliminating the threat of nuclear war and the curbing of the arms race, and of the nuclear arms race in particular, are of pivotal importance for the cause of peace and the peoples' security. In this context, emphasis was placed on the need for all states possessing nuclear weapons to renounce the first use of these weapons, to freeze nuclear arms both quantitatively and qualitatively under appropriate control as an initial step toward their reduction and ultimately their total liquidation, to impose a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests, and to prevent the arms race from spreading to outer space.

The peoples and governments of the Asian countries, which are inhabited by three-fifths of mankind, are increasingly alarmed by the increasingly frequent attempts by the U.S. Administration to proclaim that this continent is another notorious "zone of strategic interests" for the United States.

It is only natural that, in such circumstances, the developing countries, on hearing such unceremonious declarations, are increasingly interested in the diametrically opposite approach to the development of international relations as advocated by the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries. This concerns the renunciation of the use of force in international relations.

In this connection the most animated interest has been shown in Southeast Asian countries -- and not only there -- by the news that, at the Soviet-Indonesian talks, both sides spoke in favor of regulating the situation in that region through talks. There has been, furthermore, lively comment on the fact that the USSR has affirmed its readiness to participate, together with other permanent members of the UN Security Council, in guaranteeing any accords that may be reached between the Indochina countries and the ASEAN countries, including Indonesia.

It is well known that U.S. diplomacy is making considerable efforts to turn ASEAN into a military bloc and use it in pursuit of its own interests but Foreign Minister M. Kusumaatmaja, representing Indonesia at the Moscow talks, declared that "ASEAN is not a military bloc organization and will not become one," and that "the association's member countries intend to build their mutual relations with all states on the basis of peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness."

Policy of Aggression and Enmity

The U.S. Administration, which last week continued and stepped up its actions fraught with the most dangerous consequences, is pursuing a diametrically opposite political course.

Last Tuesday the Pentagon began unprecedented 10-day maneuvers involving its strategic forces, carried out on a global scale under the codename "Global Shield."

The day before yesterday, at the height of this demonstration of "nuclear muscle," as U.S. journalists describe such actions, the U.S. President spoke at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, delivering a verbose speech which the news media justly described as a kind of manifesto proclaiming that his administration openly intends to practice military arbitrariness as a tool of its policy.

Speaking in Washington earlier last week, Secretary of State G. Shultz declared that the United States intends to "use force" to deliver "preventive (!) strikes" against "potential (?) terrorists," which is how people there describe the national liberation movements. Now the President has gone even further. "Military force," he said, "be it directly or indirectly used, must remain one of the possible options of U.S. foreign policy."

As always, in openly proclaiming his most dangerous and truly adventurous schemes, the head of the U.S. Administration attempted to justify them with groundless references to an alleged "Soviet threat." But the essence and goals of the doctrine he proclaimed 6 April, a doctrine supposedly enabling America -- which, in his view, "has regained its leading role" -- to engage in military piracy everywhere, cannot be conceded by these calumnies.

"Peace through strength," R. Reagan declared, "is in no way a slogan, it is a fact of life." Citing the operation against Grenada as an example of the use of force, he made it clearly understood that the United States intends to continue to act in the same spirit. "We must be ready for action," the U.S. President said, referring in particular to the Near East situation.

Expanding on his far-reaching schemes whose purpose is to stifle the people's struggle for their freedom and independence -- whose successes he falsely attributes to a mythical Soviet and Cuban agency -- R. Reagan openly declared that the goal of his policy, based on the use of military force, is "the rebirth of the spirit of capitalism" throughout the world."

In this connection the U.S. President recalled his 1982 speech to the British Parliament in which he proclaimed a "crusade" against communism. "I called," he said, "for the implementation of a bold and long-term campaign." The President made it clear that the U.S. Administration is now preparing to step up its ideological radio warfare against socialist countries within the frame work of this campaign. But the entire content of his speech attests that Washington by no means intends to restrict itself to this alone.

And although -- in anticipation of indignant public protests against this promotion of military piracy to the status of state policy -- the U.S. President declared that his goal is supposedly to "diminish the threat of nuclear war and reduce the level of nuclear arms" since "victory is impossible in a nuclear war and such a war must never be waged," his administration's practical actions last week demonstrate the exact opposite.

I would cite merely the fact that a few days ago the U.S. Department of Energy, which deals with the manufacture and testing of nuclear weapons, requested additional vast sums for a further increase in this production. THE WASHINGTON POST reported on 4 April that "it is expected that the output of nuclear warheads, which is now the highest in the last 20 years, will continue to grow in the next 2 years."

Meanwhile, NATO's Nuclear Planning Group held a session in Turkey which was attended by the defense ministers of that group's member-countries. During the session, U.S. representative C. Weinberger put pressure on his partners, demanding their cooperation in the further siting of U.S. missiles on the territory of their states. The question of plans to prepare for war in space, as raised by Weinberger, generated acute differences at the session. "The NATO countries' defense ministers expressed skepticism and concern," THE WASHINGTON POST wrote 4 April. The Pentagon, however, did not show the slightest inclination to respect their fears.

The U.S. President, in his speech the day before yesterday, sharply attacked Congress, which, as is well known, generally follows him obediently but has recently shown signs of concern at the administration's unpredictable and dangerous actions.

"Many people in Congress," R. Reagan said, "judging by everything, imagine that the turbulent times of Vietnam are still with us and that their sole task is to criticize resolutely." He demanded "the ensurance of domestic political backing for any similar military thrust of policy," expressing acute displeasure at the fact that during the seventies Congress passed "over 100 bans and restrictions on the President's powers."

It is natural that "Reagan's speech," as THE WASHINGTON POST wrote yesterday, "has given rise to one of the sharpest confrontations between the Reagan White House and Congress. Administration officials say that this conflict could hinder even more the cooperation between Reagan and Congress in this election year on such issues as the Near East, Central America, and U.S. relations with the Soviet Union."

For his part, the speaker of the House of Representatives, O'Neill, stated immediately: "President Reagan ought to know that nothing can replace the truth. He prefers to forget events in Lebanon and his own positions which he occupied in the past. But the American people remember. Reagan is not trusted."

"We have a President who is militaristically inclined and who assigns impossible missions to the troops," Senate Democratic minority leader Cranston said for his part. "We are being asked to refrain from policy debates -- this is tantamount to being offered dictatorship."

"Reagan cannot justify his own mistakes, so he is accusing Congress, which is executing its constitutional duties," the influential Senator Edward Kennedy emphasized.

"Reagan has declared war on Congress," Britain's THE TIMES declared yesterday. The British press, just like the mass news media in other countries allied with the United States, is following with unconcealed alarm the development of events in Washington, clearly aware that not only the President's speech the day before yesterday but also his administration's practical actions, which violate the elementary norms of international relations, are fraught with the most dangerous consequences.

Take merely the CIA's adventurous action in mining Nicaragua's ports, where eight ships from foreign states have already struck mines while delivering peaceful cargo! According to cynical statements by anonymous "highly placed officials" to an ABC TV correspondent, President Reagan signed the directive approving the appropriation of funds for mining Nicaragua's ports way back on 21 November 1983!

These are just a few of last week's events that confirm that the present U.S. Administration, which is diligently obeying the will of the most aggressive U.S. forces, is moving ever farther down the road of dangerous adventures.

The Peoples Will Have the Decisive Say!

And so, it is no accident that in these days the eyes of hundreds of millions of people are on Moscow, the capital of the new world, which puts forward ever newer peace initiatives. The implementation of these initiatives would offer a realistic opportunity to return to detente and restore the normal process of international cooperation for the sake of peace and people's prosperity. More and more people on earth are appreciating the danger in the present development of events, which threatens the very existence of mankind.

Comrade K.U Chernenko's answers to the appeal by the municipal delegation from the Italian city of Assisi and representatives from the Catholic Franciscan order, and to the appeal from leading Socialist International figures, demonstrated again before the whole world the Soviet Union's readiness to act jointly or in parallel with any peace-loving forces aspiring to struggle for the preventing of nuclear catastrophe.

As the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed in his reply to the Socialist International's leaders, there is in the world today a real tendency toward reactivating the process of detente. But this will not occur spontaneously. What is needed are effective and urgent measures to remedy the situation. The Soviet Union is ready for broad and active cooperation with all states and all peace-loving forces in the struggle to reduce the danger of war and strengthen peace.

The world's peoples do not and will never accept the imperialists' brazen actions which threaten to destroy mankind. The decisive say in the duel between the forces of peace and the forces of war belongs to them and to them alone!

NEW TASS VERSION OF USSR OLYMPIC STATEMENT

LD092047 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 9 TASS -- The National Olympic Committee of the USSR adopted the following statement:

"The 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles (USA) are just a little more than three months off. The time is even nearer for the National Olympic Committees to make a decision on participation in the Olympic Games.

U.S. President Reagan submitted to the IOC written guarantees of the U.S. Government's respect for the traditions, rules and provisions of the Olympic Charter. Facts show, however, that these obligations and guarantees are not respected in a number of major matters. The U.S. Administration is trying to use the Olympic Games on the eve of the elections for its selfish political ends.

A large-scale campaign against the Soviet Union's participation in the Olympic Games has been mounted in the USA. Different reactionary political, emigre and religious groupings are teaming up on an anti-Olympic basis. In particular, a coalition called "Ban the Soviets," enjoying the support of the U.S. official services, has been set up. Open threats of physical victimization and provocative actions are made to sportsmen and officials of the USSR and other socialist countries. Slanderous allegations are being made that the participation of a Soviet delegation in the Olympic Games would presumably threaten U.S. security.

All this is fully at odds with traditions and with the rules of the charter, which says that the Olympic movement's aim is to educate the young with the help of sport in the spirit of better mutual understanding and friendship, facilitating thereby the creation of a better and more tranquil world. No discrimination on racial, religious or political grounds, both towards countries and towards individual persons, is allowed.

It is known that the country hosting the Olympiad assumes the commitment to ensure the full security of the national delegations. The situation, which is taking shape at present in Los Angeles makes one doubt the effectiveness of undertaken measures. The American press reports that preparations are under way in the city for staging political demonstrations and rallies during the games. Already, slogans and posters with contents hostile to socialist countries are being hung out. Apprehensions are growing that the civil rights of sportsmen may be infringed and their dignity outraged.

One cannot but be wary of the intention to accredit at the games representatives of the radio station "Free Europe" which, as is known, is financed by U.S. intelligence services and engaged in subversive activities against the peoples of socialist countries in what constitutes a direct violation of Rule 51 of the Olympic Charter.

In accordance with Rule 59 of the Olympic Charter an Olympic identity card is the card identifying its bearer and the document permitting its bearer to cross the border of the country where the city hosting the Olympics is situated. Such regulations were in effect at the Olympic Games in Montreal, Moscow and Sarajevo. However, at the begin of this April the National Olympic Committee of the USSR was notified that it should submit to the Embassy of the U.S.A. in Moscow the lists of all members of the delegation for obtaining visas. At the same time the U.S. Embassy reserved the right to refuse entry permission to those whom it considers to be undesirable, something it is already doing.

As everyone knows, recently the U.S. Department of State refused a visa to the Olympic attache of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR, whose candidature had been agreed upon with the organizing committee. It is thus becoming obvious that the Department of State believes it to be its duty constantly to "correct" the actions of the LAOOC and merely to replace it in certain matters.

In this way the fulfillment of the agreement concluded between the NOC of the USSR and the LAOOC last December has been jeopardized by the U.S. Department of State.

The world public has long been displaying worry also over the uncontrollable commercialisation of the Los Angeles games. Profit making on the Olympic Games has assumed quite ugly forms. Things have gone so far that Rule 62 of the Olympic Charter, prohibiting the use of the Olympic flames for commercial purposes, is grossly violated. Price rises in Los Angeles are not controlled and exorbitant money will be charged there for many traditionally free services.

Violation of the Olympic Charter and the anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by the U.S. reactionary forces with the connivance of the official authorities are creating an abnormal situation. In this connection the NOC of the USSR addresses the IOC and its president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, with the request immediately to review the situation on the eve of the Los Angeles games at an emergency meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Committee and demand that the U.S. side strictly respect the Olympic Charter and take effective measures to guarantee proper security to the participants in and visitors to the games.

The NOC of the USSR appeals to the national committee, the international sports federations and the world sporting public to pool their efforts to protect the principles and ideals of the Olympic movement and to do everything possible for the games to remain a festival of peace and friendship among all the peoples of the world. The spirit of friendship, mutual understanding and kindliness has always been the basis of relationships between the sporting youth of the world."

Comparison of TASS Versions

Moscow TASS English at 1908 GMT on 9 April carries an item which it calls "the verified translation" of the above TASS item. A comparison of both items reveals the following variations in the 1908 GMT version:

First paragraph, first line, reads: ...April 9 TASS -- Follows the text of the statement of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR:

The 23rd Olympic...

Paragraph three, line two reads: ...respect for the Olympic traditions, rules and...

Paragraph five, line one reads: ...odds with the Olympic traditions and also with the rules...

Paragraph seven, antepenultimate line reads: ...of socialist countries. That would be a direct violation...

Paragraph nine, line four reads: ...to be its possible right constantly to "correct" the actions of the LAOOC and simply to replace it...

Paragraph ten, line two reads: ...LAOOC last December is grossly violated by the American side.

The world public...

Paragraph eleven, line four reads: ...commercial purposes, is impudently flouted. Price rises in Los Angeles are not controlled and big sums of money will be charged...

Last paragraph, line one reads: ...appeals to the National Olympic Committees, the international sports...

Last line omits closing quotation marks.

U.S. DENOUNCES STAND OF U.S. IOC MEMBER

LD101008 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- Declarations of the U.S. National Olympic Committee (NOC) about its allegiance to the ideals of peace and friendship are nothing but words. This conclusion has been drawn by the author of the article "U.S. NOC Dissociates Itself From Olympic Ideals" published in the newspaper SOVETSKIY SPORT today. The conclusion is based on the unprecedented decision of the U.S. NOC to send a letter to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) demanding that the member of the IOC Executive Committee Julian Roosevelt be replaced by a person more suitable to the U.S. NOC.

On the eve of the Sarajevo Winter Olympics, representatives of "Radio Liberty" and Radio Free Europe" were denied accreditation. This decision was approved by the world sports circles. It is common knowledge that they are financed by the U.S. CIA, and their subversive provocative activities based on political bias run counter to the provisions of the Olympic Charter, the article points out.

The heads of the U.S. NOC played an unseemly role of the defenders of these broadcasting stations.

Following these developments, a session of the U.S. NOC held in Colorado Springs in April adopted a scandalous decision to denounce the stand of the U.S. member of the International Olympic Committee Julian Roosevelt, because the latter opposed the support rendered to "Radio Liberty" and "Radio Free Europe" and openly stated that they were instruments of the CIA.

This decision of the U.S. NOC is in itself a violation of Articles 12 and 13 of the Olympic Charter, SOVETSKIY SPORT points out. It is known that members of the IOC are representatives of the committee in their respective countries and not delegates of their countries to the IOC. Thus, they are independent in their actions and can be expelled from the IOC only if they betray the interests of the committee or disregard them. As for Roosevelt, he maintained principled stand on more than one occasion.

The U.S. NOC has confirmed its reputation of the body to whom the interests of international sports are alien, the newspaper points out.

U.S. REACTION TO OLYMPIC STATEMENT VIEWED

LD102219 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The statement of the Soviet National Olympic Committee made public on Monday evening has elicited a series of counterstatements from the White House to the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee. You are, I suppose, familiar with those counterstatements as made by Larry Speakes and Peter Ueberroth. However, I suggest you are not quite as familiar with the actual Soviet National Olympic Committee statement, which was quoted only partially by the wire services. The reports were not really an effort to explain the Soviet Union's concern, but rather a rundown of what would have to be called [word indistinct]. Presented as such, they somehow seemed to lack sincerity and do not appear legitimate. But let's try to take an objective look.

The Soviet National Olympic Committee says that there is a campaign in the states against USSR participation in the games: and that different political, emigrant and religious groups are teaming up to harass Soviet athletes. It expresses concern at plans for anti-Soviet demonstrations, rallies and other activities aimed at humiliating and insulting athletes and officials from this country. And then there's the problem of security. Threats of physical violences have been made, and I don't think anyone is ready to say that security measures in Los Angeles will be airtight.

OK, let's turn the tables. The United States boycotted the Moscow Olympics, but prior to taking that decision it had no worries at all about the safety and treatment of the athletes, coaches and officials it was planning to send. What if things had been the opposite? What if it had been clear that on the contrary, American Olympians would be the subject of anti-U.S. demonstrations, marches, of harrassment, and possibly assault? I'm sure that the U.S. National Olympic Committee would have taken a strong stand, and would have insisted that something be done to change that situation.

I have personally received several letters from listeners who write: do not participate in the games; your boys will be attacked. Several of those letters are signed simply "friends of the Soviet Union." These people are afraid to put their names. I have another letter right here from Chicago. The author writes: Don't go to LA; you athletes will be persecuted. In addition to those letters, I've seen some of the inflammatory articles that have been published in the states about how to come down on the Russians during the games. They don't go quite so far as to say kill 'em! They stop just short of it. Again, put yourselves in our place; would your concern be genuine? Peter Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles Organizing Committee said the U.S. request that the Soviets hand in a list of their Olympic delegation for visa approval was -- and I quite -- at best a nitpick. Maybe, but it was a flagrant violation of the Olympic Charter, which specifies that Olympians do not need visas. It looks less like a nitpick, and more like harrassment.

There is much more to the statement, but my point is this; if you want to understand the other side, put yourself in his shoes. I can't expect your media to do that, even less White House and other officials, but I can ask you to. After all, whatever, our differences, we share the bond of being human.

COMMISSION VIEWS ICAO REPORT ON AIRLINER INCIDENT

LD101123 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 10 Apr (TASS) -- The USSR Commission on the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO] has heard a report on the ICAO Council's discussions between 29 February and 6 March 1984 on a report by the secretary general of this organization, concerning investigations within the ICAO on the circumstances surrounding the South Korean aircraft which encroached upon the USSR's airspace 1 September 1983.

In connection with this, the USSR Commission on ICAO Affairs noted that the so-called investigation of the given incident within the ICAO was set in motion by the United States and other Western countries. Contradicting the Chicago convention of 1944, these countries intended to hamper the investigation being conducted in the USSR and to use the ICAO in order to divert the attention of the world public from the indisputable fact that the encroachment of the South Korean aircraft into Soviet airspace was organized by the U.S. special services as a large-scale reconnaissance and provocative action.

In essence, the ICAO Council acknowledges the unsubstantiated nature of the report presented by the secretary general about the circumstances of the incident. The United States, however, in order to evade responsibility for the organization and execution of this action which was hostile to the USSR and a gross infringement of international law -- including a number of the fundamental provisions of the 1944 Chicago convention -- have dragged through the council a resolution which contradicts the generally recognized facts. Such a resolution has no foundation to support it, and cannot be considered lawful.

The USSR Commission on ICAO states that attempts by the United States and certain other countries to use the ICAO -- which is a specialized U.N. institution for implementing international cooperation in the field of civil aviation -- for unseemly political aims. contradicts the aims and principles of the ICAO and are inadmissible.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON GENEVA IPU SESSION

PM101020 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent V. Kuznetsov report under the rubric "On a Topical Theme:" "For Mutual Understanding and Cooperation"]

[Text] Geneva, 7 Apr -- The 71st IPU Conference has ended. In the course of the 6 days of discussion, more than 700 delegates took part in discussing the opportunities for parliaments in the cause of ending the arms race and creating a climate of trust and mutual understanding, a climate for expanding and deepening cooperation in the resolution of the problems of the population and development.

Speaking at the final stage of the conference, L.N. Tolkunov, head of the Soviet delegation, stressed that the Soviet Union will continue to make every effort to eliminate dangerous seats of international tension and find just solutions to disputes and conflict situations through talks. The Soviet Union, the speaker stated, advocates the adoption of major practical measures to create a climate of trust between states and to limit arms and promote real disarmament.

Resolutions were adopted on the questions discussed, with a view to stepping up the IPU's activity on the issues of disarmament and maintaining international peace.

The conference participants said:

Herbert Fechner, chairman of the GDR parliamentary group: Two approaches emerged clearly at the conference. The United States and certain NATO countries upheld the principle of "strong-arm diplomacy," diktat, and blackmail, which were opposed by the socialist, nonaligned, and neutral states. The socialist community's representatives stressed that they reject the very idea of nuclear war and regard calls for such a war as criminal. We are for talks, but honest talks based on the principles of equality and identical security.

The socialist countries' delegations explained extensively at the conference the need for all the nuclear powers to adopt a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and the expediency of concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO. The socialist states, as was stressed in speeches at the conference, support the developing countries' demand for the implementation in the near future of practical steps toward restructuring international economic relations on an equal and democratic basis.

Muhammad Yasir al-'Adasani, chairman of the Kuwaiti parliamentary group: The conference participants devoted great attention to Near East problems. The speeches expressed concern in connection with the instability of the situation and stressed that the West's irresponsible actions in supporting Israeli aggression create a direct threat to peace and the peoples' security. Israel, relying on its "strategic alliance" with the United States, bears direct responsibility for the deterioration in the Near East situation. Condemnation of the Israeli aggression and the demand for an end to the occupation of Arab territories are contained in the resolution on the Near East -- which, incidentally, the U.S. and Israeli delegations voted against.

Giulio Andreotti, Italian foreign minister: Growing concern over the intensification of the arms race and an anxious quest for a way out of the vicious circle of distrust and threats issued with weapons in hand could be heard in the speeches of the conference delegates. This is a serious problem, and must be resolved now, all the more so since the practice of the seventies showed that Europe can live in conditions of detente, mutually advantageous exchange, and cooperation.

Tolkunov Returns From Session

PM101006 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Parliamentary Group headed by L.N. Tolkunov, the group's deputy chairman, has returned to Moscow from Geneva. The delegation included USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies A.V. Koop and N.A. Logachev. The delegation had taken part in the 71st IPU Conference.

'GLOBAL SHIELD' SAID REHEARSAL FOR ATTACK ON USSR

PM100916 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Gan commentary under the rubric "Event -- Observer's Viewpoint:" "Global Provocation"]

[Text] The Pentagon has announced that the United States has begun the major "Global Shield-84" military maneuvers, which are essentially a blatant rehearsal for the launching of nuclear war.

The statement by the U.S. military department points out without beating about the bush that the goal of the unprecedentedly large-scale war games is to prepare for waging nuclear war and to enhance the armed forces' combat readiness in the event of "exceptional circumstances." By simulating "conditions as close as possible to combat conditions," the Pentagon hopes that the U.S. military will acquire "valuable experience" in the practical application of insane military-strategic concepts of nuclear catastrophe.

The maneuvers, which will last until 13 April, involve the latest types of weapons capable of turning mankind into radioactive ash. In particular, all subunits of ICBM's and strategic bombers carrying nuclear weapons will take part in the rehearsal of U.S. Strategic Air Command operations. Tactical support will be provided by units of the U.S. Air Force, Navy, Marines, National Guard, and the reserve. Launches of Minuteman ICBM's are scheduled in the Pacific, as well as test launches of cruise missiles from aircraft.

U.S. bases both in the United States itself and abroad have been designated as the Pentagon's "exercise" arena. To ensure that the allies have no illusions about being able to sit things out beneath Washington's nuclear umbrella without making any efforts of their own, Canada, several West European NATO member-countries, and Japan are participating in "Global Shield-84."

Ironically, the present saber-rattling will culminate in President R. Reagan's personal involvement in one of its stages as commander in chief of the U.S. Armed Forces. As is befitting in such a situation, the President immediately cast aside his peacemaking rhetoric and emerged in his usual role as an apologist for military strength and strength alone. Without it, he proclaimed at the Georgetown University Center for Strategic Studies, "there can be no effective diplomacy and talks, reliable democracy, or peace."

The Pentagon announcement does its utmost to whitewash the global provocation by the U.S. militarists, claiming that it is not linked with "actual events in the world or any aspect of the present international situation." Nevertheless, the facts indicate that these soothing words are nothing more than clumsy attempts to misguide the public. The nature of the maneuvers, their size, and the methods of deploying the armed forces attest that it is a question of preparing for an attack against the Soviet Union. The cynical sophism "If you want peace, prepare for war," on which the White House has built its logic, cannot mislead anyone.

BEGLOV SCORES KISSINGER'S NATO PROPOSALS

PM101521 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 2 Apr 84 p 4

[Article by Soviet commentator Spartak Beglov: "Henry Kissinger's Proposals"]

[Test] This year the U.S. election coincides with the 35th anniversary of the foundation of NATO. While in the course of the U.S. election campaign demands for promoting "new ideas" (among others, in the field of foreign policy) are heard with increasing intensity, in the debates conducted on NATO's future statements are being heard in favor of "modernizing" that bloc.

Precisely in this context, an article by Henry Kissinger -- one of the "architects" of U.S. European policy in the sixties and seventies -- has appeared in the weekly TIME (subsequently taken up, among other newspapers, by the Madrid daily EL PAIS). The nature of this article is obvious.

Three Key Principles

Kissinger acknowledges that NATO is experiencing a deep crisis. But, in demanding a "rapid and serious revision of NATO's doctrines, its structure of forces, and its policy," the former secretary of state excludes from that revision the three fundamental principles of the Atlantic alliance's activity; that is:

1. The U.S. monopoly on determining what is bad and what is good for the security of West Europe and the rest of the world.
2. The presumption of the "guilt" of the Soviet Union (or of the Warsaw Pact signatory countries as a whole) as regards plans to attack West Europe militarily.
3. The subordination of all NATO's functions exclusively to the military solution to the security problem in the framework of East-West relations.

NATO has reached its 35th anniversary in a situation in which the U.S. allies in this alliance themselves with increasing frequence express apprehensions that nuclear war could occur in Europe, not because of the Soviet Union's actions but as a result of the United States' acting in a spirit of "nuclear impunity." The collective spirit of self-preservation -- and not "isolated pacifists" or "neutralists" -- is what has made the Europeans see things as they are, since over the last few years U.S. foreign policy and military strategy have leaned appreciably toward preparing for a nuclear war, focusing on the European theater. To this effect, the first mainstay of the program devised by Kissinger has lost appreciably in soundness.

Soviet Threat

As regards the permanent factor of the "threat of Soviet aggression" against West Europe, that myth is needed only by the politicians and generals who have based their posts and careers exclusively on the escalation of NATO's military efforts. They have become dependent on confrontation, and its ending would result in those personalities' political death. However, Kissinger is proposing to the West Europeans that they pay even more, both in the sense of material expenditure and in the sense of continuing to draw them into the vortex of preparations for war, because this myth, exploded long ago, continues to obstruct a real revision of relations in the framework of greater Europe and of East-West relations.

Last, let us see whether the third mainstay of the Atlantic alliance -- to which NATO's exclusive orientation on a military solution to the problems arising from relations with the East has led -- is or is not sound. That approach has led the alliance to an inability to promote its own political alternative, to an inability to respond constructively to the Warsaw Pact's political initiatives.

From this it follows that the reserves for increasing West Europe's prestige in order to guarantee pan-European security lie by no means in the military field. I believe that I will not be exaggerating in asserting that West Europe has now overtaken the United States in political prestige and hence, in the long term, in political influence. The perfidiousness of the U.S. plans to "continue to increase (West) Europe's responsibility for defense" -- which Kissinger stresses -- lies precisely in placing West Europe in a predicament of militarist options and thereby preventing it from realizing its political influence. It is currently required that priority be given to political, not military efforts as regards establishing political cooperation between East and West for the sake of preventing nuclear war.

The First Shot

In order to begin that cooperation, the USSR and its allies are proposing to the NATO countries that the nuclear powers undertake the commitment not to be the first country to use nuclear weapons, as the Soviet Union has already done unilaterally, and to conclude an agreement on the mutual nonuse of military force and on the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states, including the renunciation of first use of either nuclear or conventional weapons.

To this could be added the other rules of the code of conduct in the nuclear age which the East proposes to lay down.

And so the "new" is within our reach, but it lies only -- we repeat -- in the political field.

There may be counterarguments from Kissinger's supporters to the effect that all these initiatives by the East are a priori unacceptable to the West, since they are aimed at separating the United States from West Europe, at "disarming" the other side.

However, even if repeated ad infinitum, these arguments become no more convincing, since the NATO countries have still been unable to respond collectively to the Warsaw Pact's call for establishing political cooperation. Professor Kissinger, with his "more than anticipated, but with the West Europeans as executors" appraoch, replaces the search for a completely new approach and alternative with the galvanization of the false presumptions of the past and of priorities refuted by life itself.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS NATO STRATEGY IN EUROPE

PM091455 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[Captain 2d Rank V. Kuzar "Military-Political Review:" "NATO -- An Alliance in the Name of Aggression"]

[Text] It sometimes happens that a motorist absentmindedly indicates that he is turning one way but turns the opposite way. Naturally, on the highway, an accident situation arises.

But what if it is not absentminded but deliberate, and not on some highway but in the international arena? And it is not careless drivers who violate generally accepted norms but politicians in whom all power is vested? Recently, for example, the leaders of NATO countries, particularly the United States, have been strenuously "signaling" their "love of peace" and their "readiness to hold talks" with the Soviet Union. At the same time, imperialism's greatest militarist machine, which they control -- the aggressive NATO bloc -- is making an increasingly abrupt turn in the direction of whipping up the arms race, widening war preparations, and further fueling international tension. The consequences of such deception, if not exposed in time, could be fatal to peace and the peoples' security.

It is, above all, the firm and consistent policy of the land of the soviets, which enjoys the broad support of the people's masses in different countries, which has made the Atlanticists turn to "peace-loving" phraseology. Under these conditions, the militant adventurers are becoming increasingly aware that ostentatious saber rattling will not bring them the expected laurels.

Critically evaluating Reagan's policy, W. Mondale, one of the Democratic Party's aspiring candidates for the post of head of the White House, declared: "It is not enough just to talk of peace. The President must back up his words with actions every day." But the current President and his administration have no actions at all. Or rather -- they do have, but they are aimed not at strengthening but at undermining peace and international security. Washington and its closest NATO allies are continuing to follow their adventurist course and do not intend to abandon their criminal plans for achieving military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact.

It recently became known that the American Administration is preparing to renounce all the limitations set on strategic arms by earlier agreements between the USSR and the United States. THE WASHINGTON POST reported that it is a question, in particular, of the limits set in the SALT I and SALT II treaties on ballistic missiles on nuclear-powered submarines. Not that the present administration is a newcomer, as the saying goes, to violating international agreements. Here is an example. Last year President Reagan made a statement concerning research being planned for the future into the creation of antisatellite weapons. And in January of this year he signed Directive 119, which envisages an extensive program for the militarization of space -- which runs counter to the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems concluded between the USSR and the United States in 1972.

Now the draft budget for 1985 is requesting almost $2 billion for the creation of space weapons, and a further $24 billion will have been spent for these purposes by the end of 1989.

It should be pointed out that, while stubbornly continuing its policy of fueling tension and the arms race, the United States is increasingly strongly involving other NATO countries in its militarist course, primarily because it is far easier to do so today. For, having secured the deployment of its first-strike missiles in Europe, Washington is not only turning its bloc allies into nuclear hostages but is also binding them tightly with the chains of its nuclear strategy. This is enabling the United States to dictate its schemes of war preparations to the NATO countries' governments.

The NATO Nuclear Planning Group sessions, held 3-4 April in the Turkish resort of Cesme, provided new confirmation of Washington's diktat. The work of this NATO organ, which includes high-ranking representatives of the military departments of the bloc's 14 member countries (with the exception of France and Iceland), is a kind of overture to the next NATO Council session. Therefore Washington's representatives endeavored to dot all the "i's directly. Under pressire from U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, the participants in the sessions not only approved the process of the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Europe but also demanded that all the bloc countries and, above all, the "vacillating" ones -- the Netherlands and Belgium -- strictly observe the schedule for their installation. The West German newspaper UNSERE ZEIT makes this assessment of the NATO organ's work in Cesme: "The NATO Nuclear Planning Group session proved once again that the United States is preparing for a nuclear war from which it hopes to emerge unscathed, while Europe is to be totally destroyed...."

Washington also proceeds from these calculations in its intention to involve the NATO countries in its plans for the militarization of space. As early as the eve of the Nuclear Planning Group's work, the NATO bulletin LES NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES wrote: "The European bloc allies must make their contribution to the creation of combat laser equipment" which will be used in space. And at Cesme, the Pentagon chief tried his utmost to impose a decision on NATO involvement in preparing for "star wars" and, in particular, on the deployment of certain space weapons systems on the territory of the bloc's European countries. This time, it is true, he failed to convince those present of the need for such a step. As the Western press emphasizes, Europe's representatives "were critical of the American 'star wars' plans."

It is characteristic that the NATO Nuclear Planning Group session was pegged to the bloc's 35th anniversary. Its organizers, like the organizers of other propaganda actions devoted to the inglorious anniversary, sought to give the aggressive alliance a semblance of being "defensive" and, at the same time, to spruce up "Atlantic solidarity," which, as they recognize, has become somewhat tarnished in connection with the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe. At Cesme, too, they at first expatiated on the bloc's "defensive" purpose. But then the calculations of nuclear missiles and bombs, the estimates of the potential of space weapons, and the shameless pressure on the Netherlands and Belgium showed that the session participants had completely forgotten their "peace-loving" declarations.

The North Atlantic bloc's entire 35-year history attests that it was created right from the start as the nucleus of the forces of militarism and as an instrument of aggression. And the creators of NATO in point of fact made no secret of this. Thus, one of them -- J.F. Dulles -- said: "The North Atlantic bloc is getting nearer than any other organization to being an effective police force of international society."

Assembled on the United States' initiative, the NATO bloc has always been spearheaded against the socialist countries and, above all, against the Soviet Union, which American imperialism saw and sees now as the chief obstacle to the satisfaction of its imperial ambitions. Today Washington is seeking to fully prepare NATO to resolve its chief task: reversing the course of history with the help of force. The United States and its closest allies are doing their utmost to strengthen this mailed fist of imperialism and are polishing plans for its combat application.

As the Danish newspaper LAND OG FOLK reports, in May the next NATO Council session is to officially approve the bloc's new aggressive concept -- the concept of "air-land operations." Currently in the arsenal of the American Army, this concept is doggedly being imposed on the NATO bloc by the Pentagon. It provides for massive targeted strikes against the Warsaw Pact countries' troops to the depth of their operational order of battle, using the latest types of high-precision conventional weapons, which are approximately equal to tactical nuclear weapons in terms of their destructive power. The suddenness of the attack, which is preplanned according to this concept, merely emhasizes its aggressive essence.

The idea of creating some kind of "triple alliance" within the bloc's framework -- an idea being cherished in certain circles of European NATO countries and encouraged by the Americans -- is also aimed at enhancing NATO's combat might. Washington believes, not without grounds, that the so-called "independent West European defense" represented by the armed forces of France, Britain, and the FRG and subordinated, in the final analysis, to the NATO headquarters could be actively utilized in America's interests.

West German revanchist and militarist circles in turn also perceive in the "triple alliance" an opportunity to strengthen their positions within NATO and to strive for a revision of the results of World War II. FRG revanchist elements are stepping up their activity under the conditions of the deployment of American nuclear missiles which has begun and is continuing in NATO countries, and the intensification of the policy of West Germany's militarization -- which is leading to a further destabilization of European security.

And, finally, the strengthening of NATO's "European wing" would still further untie the United States' hands for aggressive actions outside the georgraphic limits of the bloc's "zone of responsibility." Incidentally, they are constantly pointing their allies in this direction. "Our alliance," Weinberger declared, "must plan possible actions outside its region." But a number of NATO states are not only planning but also already acting outside that region. The aggression committed against Lebanon by the "Multinational Force," which united American, British, French, and Italian troops in its ranks, was essentially an all-NATO aggression. Washington is now endeavoring to drag the NATO countries into joint operations in the Persian Gulf region.

Recently the Pentagon has been devoting more and more attention to NATO's flanks adjacent to Soviet borders. In Norway and Denmark, for example, dumps of heavy weapons and combat hardware are being created for NATO "reinforcements," intelligence complexes are being developed for constant monitoring of the socialist countries' territory, the network of Loran-C radio navigation stations designed to serve American nuclear-powered submarines is being extended, and the bloc's infrastructure is being improved. The "Avalanche Express" and "Teamwork-84" maneuvers -- the biggest to be held in the Arctic in NATO's entire history -- have just ended. They were essentially a test of the NATO troops' readiness to conduct aggressive combat operations under polar conditions.

On NATO's southern flank the appearance of the first American cruise missiles (in Sicily) is jeopardizing the security not only of the socialist community states but also of countries in the Near and Middle East and Africa. The Pentagon is seeking to perpetuate and strengthen its web of bases enmeshing the Mediterranean NATO countries -- Spain, Italy, Greece, and Turkey.

The arms race unleashed by the United States and the other NATO countries, including the nuclear arms race, is gathering momentum. At the same time the process of talks on questions of limiting and reducing nuclear arms has been taken apart by Washington -- and deliberately so, as the facts show.

"All this," Comrade K.U. Chernenko's reply to the appeal from leading figures of the Socialist International reads, "is a result of the well-known policy aimed at upsetting the established equilibrium of forces and achieving military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. And no reassurances claiming that nothing particular is happening and no ostentatious love of peace can hide all the perniciousness of this policy."

U.S. 'OBSTRUCTIONISM' UNPOPULAR AT ECE SESSION

PM091533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Igor Melnikov "Commentator's Column:" "Marching Along the Path of Cooperation"]

[Text] The latest session of the UN ECE is conducting its work at Geneva's Palais des Nations. Delegates from 32 states from our continent, the United States, and Canada are to discuss questions of developing trade and organizing all-European cooperation in energy, transportation, and protection of the environment.

The "service record" of the ECE, established back in 1947, contains major projects which, especially in the time of detente, were particularly successful in helping equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems. In today's international situation, which has deteriorated since the start of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on European soil, this main direction in the commission's activity acquires a special meaning. Business circles in the capitalist world which occupy realistic positions are aware of the truth that, today, the West is no less interested than the East in the broadest economic and trade cooperation.

This truth in confirmed by the annual review of the state and development trends in the economy of several of the world's regions, which was published on the very eve of the ECE session's opening. By the middle of last year, the total number of unemployed in West European and North American countries exceeded 24 million. GNP growth in West European countries did not exceed 1 percent in 1983. Following the economists, many politicians cite specific facts to assert that the United States, as before, is trying to accelerate its own emergence from the crisis at the cost of damaging the economy of its closest partners. The West Europeans, the review asserts, are perturbed by cutbacks in the volume of capital investments in their countries, the de facto stagnation in foreign trade, and the persistence of high interest rates.

It is understandable that the process of organizing economic cooperation in the world is made exceptionally difficult under the conditions of militarist hysteria fanned by the Washington administration and the NATO ruling clique, and the conditions of stepping up the arms race. This is why Washington's obstructionist line aimed at curtailing cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries is so unpopular at Geneva's Palais des Nations.

This is why there has been a lively response here to our country's proposals aimed at curbing the militarist arms gallop and creating the preconditions necessary to develop all-European cooperation.

The task of the day is to comprehensively promote the deepening of mutual understanding and confidence between the peoples of our continent in the field of both political and economic relations. The majority of participants are trying to concentrate the work of the ECE session on this urgent task.

WFTU SPONSORS MOSCOW MEETING ON ASIAN ECONOMY

PM051231 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Apr 84 p 3

[Report by P. Volpyanskiy: "In the Interests of Progress"]

[Text] A session of an international group of experts devoted to a discussion of questions on the development and establishment of a new economic order in Asia has been held in Moscow at the AUCCTU N.M. Shvernik Higher School of the Trade Union Movement.

The meeting was held on the initiative of the WFTU and the WFTU consultative committee for socioeconomic questions. It was opened by Prof M.V. Baglay, the committee chairman.

Those assembled were addressed by WFTU secretary (K. Shrivastava). He stressed the WFTU's interest in studying problems of Asia's socioeconomic development and the establishment of a new economic order and questions of consolidating the struggle of that continent's working people and their trade unions for social progress, against the threat of war, and for a peaceful future.

Representatives of India, Japan, the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental studies and Institute of the International Workers Movement, and international trade union associations participated in the exchange of views that took place.

The session of the group of experts showed that the socioeconomic development of the Asian countries is proceeding under difficult conditions. Imperialism and the multinational corporations which are dragging many countries of that continent into the arms race are distorting the economy of the comtinent's states. As a result social structures are being deformed, the working people's situation is deteriorating, unemployment is growing rapidly, and the food problem is being aggravated, causing famine in a number of places.

At the same time confident economic growth and the implementation of transformations in the working people's interests are characteristic of the socialist Asian countries.

Those taking part in the session reached the unanimous conclusion that it is necessary for the trade unions to make further efforts to ensure that economic growth in the Asian countries accords with the working people's real interests and does not serve the goals of enriching monopoly circles.

PRAVDA HITS REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS

PM091605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "R. Reagan's Press Conference"]

[Text] As it has been already reported, President Reagan of the United States held a nationally televised conference. He used the opportunity to announce that the United States intends to submit proposals at the Geneva Disarmament Conference on the prohibition of chemical weapons. But at the same time the President called for a buildup of chemical weapons in the United States as a "deterrent" to the Soviet Union and, as he contended, a means of "ensuring the success" of future talks on the American draft treaty.

In this connection the President was asked whether his "initiative" was not merely a new attempt to get through Congress a program of large-scale allocations for the production of a new -- binary -- variety of chemical weapons, including their deployment in Western Europe. In his reply Reagan tried to argue that without armaments of deterrence there supposedly cannot be any accord and no chance of conducting talks on this question with the Soviet side. As it was stated by Senator David Pryor, a Democrat: "It is ludicrous to propose a ban on chemical weapons and at the same time to plan building up new types of these weapons. This was typical of the Pentagon's warped 'logic': to manufacture more in order to have less." Congressmen Ed Bethune, a Republican, stated that "by proposing a ban on chemical weapons while at the same time insisting on their production in the United States the administration is making a big mistake. The whole world would condemn us if we violated the moratorium on the production of chemical weapons. The United States has no need for nerve gas."

It is not by chance that at the press conference the President got a whole string of questions, which showed that even for the selected journalists attending the press conference the cynicism of the President's "new initiative" was quite shocking.

In particular Reagan was asked why the administration was closing the door on the prohibition of antisatellite weapons by stating in a report to Congress that it was impossible to conduct talks with the Soviet Union on this matter. Reagan, as usual, pretended that his administration supposedly was prepared to conduct these talks but that such agreements are, as he put it, "impossible to verify". Then came an additional question: "What, then, is the difference between control over a chemical weapons agreement, which is what you are urging, and control over antisatellite weapons, which, to use your words, is impossible?" This, the American press notes, Reagan could not explain.

Likewise Reagan sidestepped the question why the administration was not heeding the opinion of most Americans and not consenting to freezing nuclear arms. Reagan's arguments boiled down to a statement that this proposal "does not suit" him, purportedly for national security considerations.

In the course of the press conference the President was asked a number of questions about the situation in the Middle East. In particular Reagan was asked "if the American policy in the Middle East and the military interference by the United States in that region were not undermining the (?credibility) of the role of the United States and the administration's policy." The occupant of the White House had to admit that "we have lost some" and that this was "probably because the American troops had to withdraw from Lebanon." Covering up this admission he spoke at length about the history of the U.S. military involvement in Lebanon and justified in every way Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the American support for Israel's aggression.

In this connection journalists asked Reagan about his attitude to the opposition by Congress to the further drawing of the United States into the Lebanese venture. Reagan tried to hold Congress to blame for the failure of his policy in Lebanon. Commenting on this statement, the speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas O'Neill, accused Reagan of trying to make the Congress a "scapegoat" for the failures of his policy. He dscribed Reagan's course in Lebanon as his "biggest setback and biggest mistake," and added that the President bore full responsibility for the death of more than 250 American Marines in Lebanon.

Journalists asked Reagan whether he supported the notion that the American President should have the authority to wage undeclared wars, as was the case in Vietnam, without the consent of Congress. "Even before I became governor of California," Reagan replied, "I firmly believed that the United States should have declared war on Vietnam." In this connection journalists note that these words pinpoint Reagan's militaristic essence.

The questions and also Reagan's answers concerning the situation in Central America are revealing. In particular, asked about the mining of ports in Nicaragua by counter-revolutionaries with the support of the United States, Reagan stated that since Nicaragua, as he groundlessly charged, "exports revolution", the United States further intends to "inconvenience" its government.

In other words, to export counterrevolution, to pursue a terrorist line in respect of a sovereign state, to blow up ships with peaceful cargoes calling at its ports, to establish a military blockade of its shores, to kill peaceful civilians. It is noted by observers in this connection that since the times of Hitler's reich no government has so openly set the task of liquidating lawful regimes in other sovereign states and so cynically declared its intention to use the force of arms, armed intervention and blockade for subversive purposes.

Reagan was asked to comment on problems of "dishonesty, lack of integrity and abuse in the government" becoming a serious factor of the political situation in the United States under the present administration. He was reminded of a whole series of resignations of high-placed officials under pressure of compromising evidence. In response Reagan defended his colleagues stating that the whole matter supposedly was in the "crafty designs" of journalists, although he failed to give a convincing answer to a single concrete example.

Reagan's attention was drawn to a study by the Congressional Budget Office containing an admission that the administration's tax and financial policy "inevitably leads to the further impoverishment of the poor and enrichment of the rich." Reagan had nothing to furnish for an answer in this case as well.

PENTAGON BOOKLET ON SOVIET THREAT ASSAILED

LD101925 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Washington April 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutiy writes:

The Pentagon circulated today the booklet "Soviet Military Power" which, as it is openly stated in the foreword by Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger, is called upon to demonstrate the "growing threat" posed by the USSR.

This is already the third such publication produced jointly by experts on misinformation from the Pentagon, the CIA and the Department of State.

And each time they appear exactly at the time when the administration needs new lies to cover up its plans of building up armaments and its adventuristic designs in the international arena. The renovated variant of the anti-Soviet pasquinade, as its predecessors, does not contain even a grain of truth and fairness.

Its authors resort to all the proven methods of brainwashing -- from contentions about "violations" by the USSR of its obligations under international treaties to talk about mythical "incursions", "subversive actions" and "clandestine operations" by the Soviet Union. But as to the United States, if one is to believe the head of the Pentagon, its sole desire is to "preserve peace and freedom".

These lies have nothing to do with reality. It is known that it is not the Soviet Union but the United States that through the Reagan administration made the buildup of nuclear might and attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR the core of its policy in recent years. It is the Reagan administration that openly stated the possibility of waging "limited" and "protracted" nuclear wars.

It is the Reagan administration that has swelled the country's military budget to dimensions without precedent in the history of the United States and made a step endangering the whole of mankind when it announced plans to spread the arms race to outer space and flatly rejected the USSR's repeated proposals to prevent a militarisation of near-terrestrial space. It was none other but the Reagan administration that increased the danger of nuclear war in Europe by starting the deployment there of the latest medium-range nuclear weapons and torpedoing the Geneva talks on arms control. Making a fetish of force Washington has elevated international terrorism to the rank of state policy and carries out acts of direct armed intervention against sovereign states.

The Reagan administration clearly needs the present portion of lies to push through Congress the Pentagon's programmes connected first of all with the production and deployment of 100 MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, B-1 strategic bombers and other most up-to-date first-strike nuclear weapon systems. It is indicative in this connection that on the eve of the appearance of the Pentagon's libelous publication President Reagan made a statement noting the "need" for Congress and all Americans to support plans of creating these new systems of the mass extermination of humans.

KIM IL-SONG INTERVIEWED BY TASS IN PYONGYANG

PM110909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Kim Il-song's Statement"]

[Text] Pyongyang 10 April -- The DPRK's central newspapers have published the content of the conversation between Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, and a TASS delegation which stayed in Pyongyang at the invitation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY.

Kim Il-song stressed that the revival of Japanese militarism poses a grave threat to the peoples of Asia. We are following the revival of Japanese militarism with constant vigilance, he added.

Reactionary forces in Japan today believe Japan should turn from an industrial into a military power. This is a very dangerous tendency. Japan has strong economic potential and a developed technology. With United States help, Japanese militarism can promptly rear its head.

The remilitarization of Japan not only poses a threat to Asian peoples but affects the cause of peace all over the world.

The fact that the Soviet Union is stepping up its vigilance against Japan's remilitarization raising its voice against the establishment of the United States -- Japan-South Korea military triangle is quite justified. We wholly and fully approve these measures.

Kim Il-song expressed high appreciation of the Soviet mass media's active exposure of Japan's dangerous militarization plans and the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance, and stressed that these actions reflect the line of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the people. On this question we fully share your view, he said. One should support world public opinion against the remilitarization of Japan.

Some time ago a large delegation of MP's from the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, more than 20 persons, visited our country. When I met them, Kim Il-song continued, I noted: It is a good thing that Japan will become an industrial power but its militarist bias deserves no praise; almost all Asian peoples suffered losses through Japan's fault in the past and for this reason Japan, having embarked anew on the road of militarism, will be denounced not only by the people not only of Asia of the whole world; being a small island state, it imports almost all its raw materials and fuel and if it takes the road of militarism, the progressive peoples of the world will isolate it.

Later on another delegation of Japanese Liberal Democratic Dietmen visited our country. I told them: Although Japan is considered an industrial power, figuratively speaking, when the USA has a cold Japan sneezes; what sort of independence does Japan really have? If it develops economic relations with other countries as an industrial power it can prosper, but it will collapse as an industrial power if it takes the road of militarization.

We highly appreciate your efforts against the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, Kim Il-song went on to say.

We assure you that we will continue firmly to stand by your side in the general anti-imperialist front, carrying aloft the banner of socialism and communism.

You are opposed to imperialism and war, support the liberation struggle of the world's oppressed peoples, and struggle in defense of the independence of third world countries. All this is very commendable.

Our country has long faced the U.S. imperialists.

The main obstacle to our country's reunification is the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists. From the liberation of the country in 1945 to this day Korea has not achieved unity because of the obstructionist actions of the USA.

In our opinion, the peaceful reunification of our country cannot be carried out unless American troops are withdrawn from South Korea because now the actual masters of South Korea are American imperialists. They subject the South Korean population to repression when it shows the slightest sign of protest. This is why there can be no question of peaceful reunification while there is continued occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialists.

Recently, said Kim Il-song, the DPRK Government proposed tripartite talks with the participation of the DPRK, the USA and South Korea which should focus on replacement of the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement and on the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

But the United States still has not accepted this initiative. This attests to the fact that American imperialists are hatching sordid plans to keep South Korea eternally as its colony and military base and use it as a springboard against socialist countries.

Today U.S. imperialists are trying to perpetuate their military presence in South Korea under the pretext of alleged "threat of attack on the South". The U.S. Congress argues that North Korea's military might is superior to that of South Korea, that "the threat of attack on the South" therefore exists, and that the U.S.A. should therefore increase aid to South Korea. Japan's reactionary circles tirelessly spread the same demagogic assertions.

We have said more than once that we have no intention of launching an "attack on the South". The allegations that North Korea's military might is superior to that of South Korea are demagoguery from beginning to end. At present one million people are serving in South Korea's puppet Army. Besides, there is a three-million-strong Army reserve. The numerical strength of our People's Army is not as big. As to military equipment, the South Korean puppet army is armed with up-to-date types of weapons manufactured in the U.S.A.

Kim Il-song expressed heartfelt gratitude to the CPSU, the Government and people of the Soviet Union for their active support for new proposals of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Council of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on a peaceful settlement of the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea attaches especially great importance to relations of friendship and cohesion with the Soviet Union.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the USSR are allies, stressed the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the republic. We shall continue to exert big efforts to strengthen friendship and cohesion between our countries and vigorously support the Soviet people's just struggle for world peace.

DEATH OF DPRK PARTY VETERAN O PAEK-YONG REPORTED

PM091407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "O Paek-yong's Death"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Apr -- An announcement has been published here that O Paek-yong, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo and member of the DPRK Central People's Committee, has died in his 70th year.

SRI LANKA CP LEADER RECEIVES SOVIET AWARD

PM101411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Presentation of Award"]

[Text] On 9 April in the Kremlin I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of Friendship of the Peoples to K.P. Silva, general secretary of the Sri Lanka Communist Party.

I.Ye. Polyakov congratulated K.P. Silva on the lofty award, which he has been given for his services in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress and his contribution to the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Sri Lanka and the Soviet Union and to mark his 60th birthday. K.P. Silva expressed profound thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government for the high award. I attribute them to my country's Communist Party, he said. K.P. Silva assessed highly the Soviet state's foreign policy course aimed at strengthening peace and international cooperation.

The award recipient was also congratulated by R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; RSFSR Minister S.I. Chistopolyasov, president of the "USSR-Sri Lanka" Friendship Society; and other officials.

SENATE PROPOSAL FOR AFGHAN EXILE GOVERNMENT HIT

LD101741 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The Senate Foreign Affairs Commission has issued recommendations with regard to U.S. policy towards Afghanistan and around it, which give an idea of some aspects of U.S. interference in that country in the future. Commentary is by Viktor Olin:

The recommendations show above all that Washington is seriously concerned at the failures of its policy towards Afghanistan, but that at the same time it has no intention of altering the overall objectives of that policy. Only tactics and methods are to be changed. One of the highlights of the report is a proposal that a so-called Afghan Government in exile be formed. The move is obviously aimed at first of all legalizing Washington's support for the counterrevolutionary forces in Afghanistan and making the attempts to overthrow the popular Government of Afghanistan appear legitimate. The implementation of the plan would also discipline some recalcitrant leaders of counterrevolutionary bands, settle their disputes and place them under total American control. The report also suggests that new channels be employed to finance subversive operations against Afghanistan. Since 1980 alone the U.S. Administration has spent over $300 million for these purposes, not counting the hundreds of millions spent via the secret channels of the CIA and the Pentagon. But spending on that scale has brought no tangible results. According to the report, the financing of the secret war against the people of Afghanistan should go ahead via the Islamic Conference. Washington is hoping to camouflage the channels of its financial assistance to the counterrevolutionary groups and represent their terrorist activity as a religious holy war.

At the same time Washington is trying to influence the Islamic Conference, which has on several occasions criticized U.S. policy and in particular the so-called strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel. The report was issued as the envoy of the UN secretary general, Diego Cordovez, was visiting Kabul on his mission of settling the situation involving Afghanistan. The first Afghan-Pakistani meetings had been mediated by him in Geneva. Mr Cordovez described his talks in Kabul as important and constructive.

He underlined that if the process is continued, a way might be cleared to a peaceful solution. Mr Cordovez noted that he was aware of Kabul's good intention to reach agreement and its will to look for a solution to the problem.

The objectives of the Reagan administration are directly opposite. It is not interested in settling the situation involving Afghanistan. On the contrary, it wants the region to remain a hotbed of tension so as to be able to justify the building up of the American military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf and the pressure it exerts on the nations in the region to force them to pursue a policy that suits it.

AFGHAN REBEL BOOKLET 'MANUAL FOR MURDERERS'

PM100955 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin dispatch: "Relying on Terror"]

[Text] Kabul -- A remarkable trophy fell into the hands of Afghan Army fighters during a recent operation which ended in the crushing of a counterrevolutionary gang. It was a small-format booklet, published abroad as recently as January. Its print run of 5,000 is by no means small by local standards. It was penned by (A.T. Musafer), a "specialist" on military questions in the counterrevolutionary movement. The author has tried in vain to produce some kind of a "scientific work," but in actual fact it turns out to be an elementary manual for murderers.

Abundantly flavored with anti-Sovietism and traditional fabrications regarding the April Revolution's goals and tasks and the Soviet limited military contingent's role and position in Afghanistan's life, the booklet is imbued through and through with the spirit of misanthropy. It says openly that "the more tense the situation is and the more serious the difficulties encountered by the state are, the more advantageous it is for the 'Mujahidin,'" which is how the bandits are described by their patrons.

The creation of a "tense situation" and "difficulties for the state" means primarily striking against ordinary Afghans, whose fate is the subject of so much verbal concern in Washington and for whom -- if counterrevolutionary propaganda were to be believed -- the "defenders of Islam" are fighting. But it is reasonable to ask: Is it in the Afghan people's interests that the manual suggests actions like blowing up bridges, destroying roads, arson, destroying communications lines, holding up in the movement of transport, or destroying power transmission lines? Furthermore, the "work's" author claims that nothing is done without its being willed by God. "If it becomes necessary to destroy a factory or another building for the sake of destroying the enemy, God allows this to be done." In other words, kill and your sins will be forgiven in Heaven. "Theorizing" on terror with the cold professionalism of a killer and justifying the use of any variety of terror according to circumstances, (A.T. Musafer) does not overlook the "spiritual" state of bandits when committing murder. He writes that "to start with, terror may appear a very dangerous business," but asserts that this is nothing to be afraid of and advises that terror be given "the most serious attention since it is the only method which can significantly shorten the time taken to attain the goal."

The whole world knows about the anti-people nature of the "undeclared war" against the DRA, a war financed and directed by U.S. imperialism. And the attempts made by reaction, including those calling themselves "orthodox Muslims," to cover up their gangster-like actions by slogans about the "defense of Islam" and "defense of the Afghan people" are in vain. Their reliance on terror betrays them.

GROMYKO, HUN SEN HOLD DISCUSSIONS IN MOSCOW

PM110931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Cordiality"]

[Text] A meeting took place 9 April between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Hun Sen, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK), who is in Moscow for a short working visit.

An exchange of views took palce between Comrade Gromyko and Hun Sen on international problems and on Soviet-Kampuchean relations. Comrade Gromyko drew Hun Sen's attention to the replies by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to PRAVDA's questions, published 9 April. In these it is stressed that deterioration in the world situation has come about because the U.S. Administration continues to gamble on military force, on achieving military supremacy, and on imposing its order on other nations.

So that people should no longer live in constant fear for peace, it is imperative to direct policies of states -- particularly those possessing nuclear weapons -- toward removing the threat of war and strengthening peace. Efforts must be aimed primarily at halting the arms race and reversing it.

Hun Sen reported the Kampuchean people's implementation of plans for the country's socioeconomic development drafted by the fourth congress of Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, and the efforts made jointly by the PRK, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) and the Socialist Republic of Vientma (SRV) to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia and turn it into a zone of peace and stability.

He noted the strengthening of the PRK's international positions, demonstrated in particular by the results of the just-ended tour of African countries by the PRC's foreign minister.

The USSR foreign minister highly appraised the constructive line of the PRK, the SRV, and the LPDR aimed at establishing an atmosphere of trust, good-neighborliness, and cooperation on an equal basis in Southeast Asia. The USSR, Comrade Gromyko stressed, concurs with the constructive course of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos toward settling of unresolved problems in the region through negotiations, and will consistently support their efforts in this sphere.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Hun Sen expressed their satisfaction with the steady development of cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and reaffirmed their resolve to continue strengthening Soviet-Kampuchean friendship, for the good of the peoples of the two countries, and in the name of peace and social progress.

On the same day Hun Sen left for home.

He was seen off at the airport by M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials, as well as Hor Nam Hong, PRK ambassador to the USSR.

GROMYKO TO PAY VISIT TO HUNGARY LATE APRIL

LD091429 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs, will make an official friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic in the second half of April of this year, at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Hungarian Government.

MOSCOW MARKS HUNGARIAN LIBERATION DAY

Ceremonial Meeting 3 April

PM061320 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Hungarian People's Holiday"]

[Text] The 39th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism was marked by a ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people 3 April.

The keynote speaker, V.G. Skryabin, deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society and USSR deputy minister, stressed that the Soviet Army's deliverance of the Hungarian people from the fascist Horthyist oppression opened up a wide opportunity for them to build a new society. There is virtually no sphere of life today in which the USSR and Hungary do not cooperate. Soviet-Hungarian relations are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and on the profound mutual trust and common views of the CPSU and the MSZMP on the main issues of today.

Friendship with the Soviet Union, which has deep historical roots, plays a decisive role in the Hungarian people's life, S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, stated.

Taking part in the meeting were I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations; and also a delegation of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society headed by J. Szabo, member of the society's Central Board and rector of the MSZMP Central Committee Higher Political School.

On the same day, S. Rajnai held a reception to mark the noteworthy anniversary.

Telegram to Budapest

PM091953 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Cordial Congratulations"]

[Text] In connection with the 39th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism, V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent Comrade Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP City Committee, and Comrade Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of Budapest City Executive Committee, a congratulatory telegram, whose contents are as follows:

On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism, Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Gorispolkom send cordial congratulations to the Budapest MSZMP City Committee, the city council, and to all inhabitants of the Hungarian capital.

Muscovites are sincerely glad that Budapest's working people, who are purposefully implementing the 12th MSZMP Congress decisions, are greeting their national holiday with new successes in the development of the city's economy, science, and culture and in the fulfillment of the 6th 5-Year Plan tasks.

We note with satisfaction that during socialist and communist building, the relations of fraternity and all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP, the USSR and Hungary, and Moscow and Budapest -- their capitals -- have been strengthening and developing.

We wish you, dear comrades, and the communists and working people of the Hungarian capital labor achievements in your peaceful creative labor and in building a developed socialist society on Hungarian soil.

WESTERN VIEW OF HUNGARIAN REFORM CRITICIZED

LD071803 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1112 GMT 7 Apr 84

[From the "Community" program; Igor Sinitsin video talk]

[Excerpt] The West is currently paying great attention to Hungary. The Hungarian experiment is also being discussed in socialist countries. Ideological saboteurs are trying to set countries of the socialist community against one another. Thus, for example, they tell the Poles that in Hungary goods are in abundance, because in Poland there are difficulties with supplies. And they tell the Hungarians that in some other countries prices are more stable, the national income growth is higher, and the standard of labor productivity is higher. But Western propagandists should know that the peoples of socialist countries are not children who are going to fall out over a candy wrapper.

Here is how childishly one Belgian correspondent reports Hungarian reality: There are many confectionary shops in Budapest whose counters are simply collapsing under the weight of various delights which can be enjoyed not only by Western tourists but also by Hungarians themselves. Other Western observers view the staging of the Western musical "Cats" in Hungary as Hungary's departure from socialism and its transition to capitalism.

Some Western newspapers make statements which can only cause the Hungarians to laugh. They say, among other things, that Hungarian workers can take a lease on the enterprises at which they are working. This is how they interpret the provisions of the Hungarian economic reform according to which a form of leasing small shops and small enterprises in the sphere of services has appeared in Hungary, and according to which economic labor collectives are functioning. Hungarians themselves reject resolutely such an interpretation of their economic reform.

PROEKTOR'S VIEWS ON U.S.-EUROPEAN TENSIONS

PM100858 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by D. Proektor under the rubric: "Problems and Opinions": "Reconsidering Values?" -- footnote to article reads: "Daniil Mikhaylovich Proektor is a well-known scientist, doctor of historical sciences, and expert on questions of international security. He has written a number of books, including such fundamental studies as 'Aggression and Catastrophe' and 'War in Europe'"]

[Text] "Western Europe is becoming more and more concerned with its own problems, more and more concerned with its own economic difficulties, and is less and less in agreement with the United States when we speak of our international security interests." -- Lawrence Eagleburger, former U.S. assistant secretary of state. [this paragraph printed in box inset in middle of Proektor article]

Western Europe is filled with hesitation, doubt, and concern. The missiles are already here. What next? Have they brought a sense of more lasting peace, have they, as promised, lifted the burden of concern? The political landscape offers no grounds for supposing that the West Europeans believe that along with the missiles, America has sent Europe a whole containerload of olive branches.

It is all turning out differently.

A new wave of debates and critical reassessments is coming to fruition in Western Europe, and there is growing indignation at the actions of those who are sacrificing its security to Washington's imperial ambitions. As a reaction to the "missile success," there is widening opposition to U.S. intentions of turning the European zone of detente into the most active front in the struggle against socialism.

Whereas over the last 3 or 4 years the center of debate and the social struggle in Western Europe was the question of the American missile sitings; now, as far as can be judged, there is increasingly fundamental criticism of the overall foundations of NATO security policy and the postulates of the North Atlantic bloc's military policy and military doctrines regarding Europe. Is not the U.S. political and military strategy, which is based entirely on the principles of strength, mistaken? Is not the destiny which is being prepared for Western Europe that of the main field of confrontation with the Soviet Union? The West Europeans are not receiving satisfactory answers to these questions which are addressed to America.

Horst Ehmke, a prominent West German social democratic politician, writes: The West Europeans "will not allow themselves to be made an instrument of American world policy. They accuse them (the United States) of reducing security policy to the military aspects, and they see the desire for military superiority as the source of the continued arms race and of the additional loss of security.... There is a growing fear that as a result of American policy the world could slip down into nuclear war."

The contradictoriness of West European and U.S. interests in the sphere of security policy issues is now greater than ever.

First, many years of U.S. efforts have given rise to total incompatibility between NATO's endlessly proclaimed "strictly defensive" functions and the entire practice of the bloc's military building. Its structure, armaments, and doctrines reflect aggressive, offensive tendencies which have been invested in NATO from the first.

They are trying to draw Western Europe more and more actively into the iron fetters of American military programs oriented toward the creation of a vast machinery of "deterrence" without precedent in history.

Second, the American "security philosophy" is intended to ensure U.S. hegemony in the world and is contrary to the most urgent West European needs. These needs are determined by different geostrategic conditions from those of the United States, a different history, and the different economic requirements of Western Europe.

Third, the contradictions between the nature of all the new military doctrines produced in the United States under the influence of the military-industrial complex, and the real interests of European security, are becoming increasingly obvious. For instance, the latest doctrine associated with the name of General Rogers in essence contains highly dangerous elements tending to provoke nuclear conflict.

The depth of the contradictions within NATO on questions of security policy is open to debate. Let us hear the opinion of (V. Shyuttse), a well-known political scientist from the French Institute of International Relations: "Since the beginning of 1981 we have been experiencing, simultaneously with the increasingly sharp East-West polemic, a concealed crisis in East-West relations.... Certain White House and Pentagon statements create the impression that they are beginning where John Foster Dulles left off" -- as is well known, Dulles went a long way along the paths of "cold war."

West Europeans who are becoming more and more critically minded are trying to find rational new foundations for security. Foundations which would differ from those which now exist in NATO in that they would not run counter to the very idea of security. The well-known FRG scientist Professor C.F. von Weizsaecker demands the creation of a political structure capable of ensuring the implementation of world political reason. This appeal for a rational basis for policy is meeting with a wide response.

Some people are thinking about "turning Western Europe into a vast nuclear-free zone." Others talk of the "third path" between the "superpowers," of "West European neutralism." Yet others, such as West German scientist Afheldt, for instance, come out resolutely against the "senselessness of nuclear deterrence." Ideas are springing up such as the so-called "Europeanization of Western Europe," the theory of "nonmilitary defense," defense based on so-called "minimal deterrence" "technical crews" ["tekhnokomandy" "minimalnogo ustrasheniya"], nonprovocative defense, and so forth. Without exaggerating the significance of these ideas today, nonetheless we cannot help seeing them as a sign of the maturing historical imperative and possible progress for tomorrow. In a report of the "independent commission on disarmament and security" headed by Olof Palme, the new approach is expressed in the form of the all-embracing proposal to "strengthen your own security through everyone's efforts."

Attention is drawn to the view of European security which is taking shape in West German Social Democratic circles, a view based on the demand for greater political autonomy for Western Europe in relation to the United States within the NATO framework. The newspaper VORWAERTS writes: "If we want to keep detente in Europe, we must earn it by securing greater autonomy within the alliance." Europe has long been a powerful factor in the economy and policy of present-day capitalism.

Embracing transatlantic militarism excessively is giving rise to growing skepticism. H. Ehmke insists that Western Europe speak a "united language" in dialogue with the United States on all questions of security policy, on the basis of a "partnership of equals."

It is being realized more and more profoundly that Western Europe cannot pursue the same military-strategic line as the United States in relation to the Soviet Union, and the role of the strength factor in European relations is undergoing amendments. In various circles in nearly all the West European countries the basic values of the "deterrence" philosophy are being called into question -- the overt and the hidden values -- the ideas of confrontation, the arms race, first use of nuclear weapons, and so forth. West German General Bastian writes: "War can be prevented only by intelligent policy, not by the arms race."

In a word, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko said, accelerated militarization and the exacerbation of the international situation "lead only to an increase throughout the world in criticism of Washington's belligerent course."

Contrary to Washington's strategy, the path of seeking genuinely equal security with the states of the other social system is emerging in Europe. Only recently West German social democrats issued calls for "the rejection of the military doctrines, armed forces structure, and armaments which are regarded by Eastern bloc countries as potentially offensive," for NATO doctrine to become genuinely defensive, and for tactical nuclear weapons to be withdrawn from Europe. Of course, the new currents should not be overestimated.

We are committed advocates of a serious approach to the whole range of questions of European peace. The era of the deepening scientific and technical revolution demands new ways of thinking in the security sphere, different from all those known in history. Four decades after Hiroshima mankind is asking: What are we to do with the vast nuclear arsenal that has been stockpiled?

The Soviet Union gives the natural, sensible answer: ; First of all, agreement must be reached on a nuclear arms freeze and on the nonuse of military force between the NATO countries and the Warsaw Pact states. This would be a huge step forward in resolving the most acute problems.

Renouncing the use of force -- on a historical scale, this is to some extent an all-purpose method. It can help us to find a way out of the impasse situations the arms race drives the world into. It is a genuine way to gradually overcome the futile philosophy of "deterrence." It can devalue the idea of the first use of nuclear weapons, and thus lift the danger which hangs over Europe of a barely controlled "downward slide" toward nuclear war. The Soviet Union has long been calling on NATO to do this.

If agreement were reached on renouncing the use of force, a logical chain of consequences would come into operation, covering the most important areas of military policy. The path would then be open for the implementation, step by step, of plans to limit the arms race, and for the revision of all kinds of offensive doctrines and military structures.

Of course, in order to arrive at the renunciation of the use of force, greater mutual trust is needed. If you follow gloomy predictions like the one made recently by the prominent politician and former French minister, Leo (Amon) that "mankind will never return to nuclear-free innocence," the prospects are, of course, none too encouraging.

Only the will for peace and political boldness can produce something different from the predictions of the skeptics who counterpose their "concepts" to the creative quest for the new ways of strengthening peace which are consistently mapped out by the Soviet Union.

We monitor with interest the pulse of political thought in Western Europe. Can we forget what an important role fresh social ideas have played in Europe's history? The desire for political unity is not a new star on the European horizon. This interests us first and foremost from the standpoint of the question of war and peace. A Western Europe "speaking a united language" -- but what language? If it was the voice of good-neighborliness, a voice which would utter universal recognition that peaceful solutions to political problems take priority over an "military solutions" -- such a Western Europe would still be a good partner for us for dialogue and cooperation. But in the course of the 20th century, we have experienced too much of the "other" -- conservative -- Europe, to welcome "West European unity" on a basis hostile to the cause of peace -- for instance, on the basis of bellicose doctrines backed up by Pershings.

As for the Soviet Union, it has been and will be true to the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Socialism's social thinking generates and propagates those forms of thought which most accord with the needs of our era. Soviet people hope that it will ultimately be possible to direct the course of events once again into the channel of strengthening peace and security.

NINE MORE U.S. MISSILES DEPLOYED IN FRG

LD091842 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] New York, April 9, TASS -- The Pentagon is implementing at high pace the sinister NATO plans on the deployment of new American first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe. An ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent reports from Frankfurt on the main [as received] quoting "well informed sources" that the second battery of nine Pershing Two missiles has been stationed at the American military base in the West German town of Mutlangen, bringing the total number of Pershings there to eighteen. All of them have already been made operational.

U.S.-FRG ARMS POLICY 'DANGEROUS' FOR EUROPE

LD101846 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 10 Apr 84

["The USA Plays With the Destiny of Europe" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 10, TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The West German public fears the U.S. plans for the militarization of outer space, the second German television ZDF reported in yesterday's news programme, commenting on Washington's intention to spread the arms race over to outer and near-earth space. It was pointed out in the commentary that the implementation of U.S. plans may entail a race of space-based armaments.

Well, the West Europeans' apprehensions are quite warranted, since it is a question of the actions of the United States which, upon subordinating the security interests of Western Europe to U.S. adventuristic ambitions, is prepared to plunge the world into a nuclear war. In such a situation, the West European allies of the USA are assigned only the role of nuclear hostages, the role of the first victim be it in a "regional" or a global nuclear conflict.

However, it would be wrong to believe that preparation of a nuclear war is being conducted only by the Reagan administration. A number of West European governments also make a considerable contribution to this madness. In the FRG, in particular, there are figures both in the government and outside it who, alongside the U.S. strategists, frantically advocated the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe; i.e. came out in favour of deploying those first-strike nuclear weapons in direct proximity to the borders of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. While advocating that, those figures were asserting that upon the deployment of "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles the Geneva talks would proceed more successfully and the Soviet Union would yield to pressure.

Nothing has come out of it, but the nuclear threat in Europe has sharply grown. At present, the United States is stating the begining of the militarization of outer space in the belief that it will gain a new means of pressure on the USSR. This nonsensical idea is also supported in the FRG. It is needless to say that the U.S. plans for the militarization of outer and near-earth space undermine still more the fragile as it is European security. The realization of Washington's plans increases probability of war and consequently probability of a nuclear retaliation. Already today, every schoolboy realizes that nothing would remain of Europe in the very first minutes of a nuclear war. However, the Reagan administration does not worry in the least about such a prospect. Through its policy, Washington places Western Europe in quite a dangerous position.

GENSCHER DECLARES FRG'S INTEREST IN DIALOGUE

LD092117 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1820 GMT 9 Apr 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] In Luxembourg, at a session of the Common Market Council of Ministers, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher declared that his country has an interest in dialogue with the socialist countries and is prepared to demonstrate the political will to continue it and render it more active. With respect to the deterioration in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, the minister continued, West Europe should produce its own initiative to achieve positive improvements in relations between East and West. Genscher said that the West will be involved in discussions at the Stockholm conference concerning the Soviet proposal on the mutual non-use of military force.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS NAZI RESURGENCE IN FRG

PM101334 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Stepping Up of Neofascist Activity"]

[Text] Bonn, 9 Apr -- Gatherings of neofascists have taken place recently in a number of major West German cities. They were accompanied by acts of arson against progressive organizations' premises, hooligan attacks on the people, and acts of violence against participants in peace demonstrations protesting the transformation of FRG territory into a launchpad for deadly new U.S. weapons. The brave ones from neofascist organizations often conduct their provocative actions right next to the GDR's border fortifications.

The progressive public is also disturbed by the fact that neofascist organization gang leaders are striving to recruit into their ranks as many young people as possible from among the members of various youth organizations, and are trying to put down deep roots in the FRG Armed Forces.

At present, many members of the neo-Nazi National Democratic Party [NDP] are cadre servicemen in the Bundeswehr, diligently nurturing the "traditions" of Hitler's Wehrmacht and trying to infect West German youth with the poison of Nazism.

The activation of Hitler's latter-day followers has also been aided by the recent government decision to legalize the activity of the society of former Waffen-SS Soldiers (HIAG). The Hitlerite cutthroats from HIAG, including former officers and generals, are henceforth allowed to address Bundeswehr units and subunits regularly and to organize rallies in different cities in the country.

The neofascist organizations notably stepped up their activity after the accession to power of the Kohl-Genscher government, whose goals in the so-called "German question," based on territorial claims, essentially coincide with the stipulations by neofascists of various hues. The press recently cited statements by NDP Chairman Mussgnug, who declared that the restoration of the German Reich within its "historical frontiers right up to Memel" (Klaypeda) is the neofascist organizations' goal.

The official course of the present ruling coalition takes the form of shameless praise for the Nazi past, de facto connivance at neo-Nazi activities, and expansion of propaganda apparatus. According to press reports, for exmaple, neo-Nazi literature in the FRG is now being published by more than 90 publishing houses, and various groups of neo-Nazi orientation own more than 50 newspapers and magazines. All this shows that the retention of links with the Nazi past and the atmosphere of military hysteria being fanned with help from right wing forces are making it easier for leading FRG circles to implement militarist schemes and pursue a policy of active participation in the arms race.

TELEGRAMS MARK TREATY ANNIVERSARY WITH FINLAND

PM101339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 84 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has sent Finland's Prime Minister K. Sorsa a telegram conveying to him and to the Finnish Government its sincere congratulations and warm wishes on the 36th anniversary of the signing of the 1948 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid between the USSR and Finland.

"In the time that it has been in force," the telegram points out, "the 1948 treaty has become a firm, tried and tested basis for good-neighborliness and friendship between the Soviet Union and Finland. It well ensures the constant development of Soviet-Finnish cooperation in the most diverse spheres, and reliably serves the cause of international security and peace. The new, early extension of the treaty for the next 20 years, which was carried out last year, convincingly demonstrated our countries' intention to continue to build their mutual relations in spirit of friendship, trust, and fruitful cooperation, as defined by the 1948 treaty.

"We express confidence that the good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Finland will continue to develop successfully to the benefit of both countries' peoples, and in the interests of world peace."

In his telegram, the Finnish prime minister conveyed his cordial congratulations to the USSR Council of Ministers on the 36th anniversary of the conclusion of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid between Finland and the Soviet Union.

"The 1948 treaty," K. Sorsa's telegram says, "has for several decades now been the document which directs and regulates the development of Finno-Soviet relations along the path of friendship and trusting cooperation. Last year's extention of the treaty for another 20 years is immutable evidence of its continued importance, both as the basis for cooperation between our countries and as an international factor promoting stability in the adjoining region. On this portentous day for Finno-Soviet relations, we can note with satisfaction the extensive collaboration and mutually advantageous cooperation which is founded on the 1948 treaty, of which our dynamically developing economic cooperation is an especially good example.

"May Finno-Soviet cooperation develop in the future for the benefit of our peoples, and for the good of peace and detente."

ARMENIAN OFFICIAL RECEIVES FINNISH DELEGATION

GF081851 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 29 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] On 28 March, F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, received the Finnish delegation currently visiting the republic, which is being led by Matti Ahde, Finnish minister of environment.

During the talks, F.T. Sarkisyan briefed the guests on the achievements of Soviet Armenia in the economic and cultural construction sector and related the substantial work carried out in the republic for the protection of the environment and the caring attitude toward nature.

The meeting, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Y.Y. Khodzhamiryan, deputy chairman of the republic's council of ministers; G.Y. Vartanyan, administrator of affairs of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; and other officials.

SWEDEN CAUTIOUS IN NORMALIZING RELATIONS

For a Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER report on the January talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme on normalizing relations, and subsequent government efforts in this direction, see the Sweden subsection of the Nordic Affairs section of the 10 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

HISTORY OF 'CHRONIC' MIDDLE EAST CRISIS EXAMINED

PM061900 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 2 Apr 84 p 8

[Article "written exclusively for TISHRIN" by Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department]

[Text] The Middle East for decades has been the scene of a sharp political and diplomatic conflict which sometimes develops into armed conflict. The chronic Middle East crisis has become one of the main areas of international tension, particularly in the present complex world situation. How do we analyze the situation, and who stands to benefit from it?

Like everyone else in the world, the Arab peoples want to live in peace and security, follow a road of progress, and choose their own social system. They have earned this legitimate right by their sustained and determined struggle against colonialist domination and imperialist onslaughts and for freedom and independence. However, imperialist and reactionary forces in their orbit are still creating stumbling blocks to the fulfilling of that right.

The geographical position and natural resources that could have been used to fulfill the Arab people's real aspirations have whetted the appetite of financial monopolies and greedy military strategists. After World War II there was a period of U.S. imperialist infiltration of the Middle East and moves to sneak in on the concessions of its British and French partners and rivals with the aim of controlling this important strategic region adjacent to the USSR's borders.

The evils of U.S. policy in the Middle East included forcing the Arab states to join the Baghdad Pact, declaring the Eisenhower Doctrine, intervening militarily in Lebanon, plotting against the Egyptian and Yemeni revolutions, and taking most of the oil products.

Imperialism, however, has erred in its neocolonialist calculations. It underestimated the magnitude of the resistance facing it. The Arab national liberation movement, which flourished after World War II, confronted and dealt painful blows to U.S. imperialist designs and, with the support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, forced it to retreat in the fifties and sixties. The Arab states markedly consolidated their position on the international scene. They were transformed from countries subject to imperialist exploitation into influential forces in international affairs playing a prominent role in the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations, and other international organizations.

The consolidation of the Arab countries' independence, the growth of progressive social trends in many of these countries, and their increased cooperation with the socialist camp all contradicted U.S. imperialist policy and they curtailed U.S. influence in the region and the U.S. monopoly control of the Middle East. The oil-producing countries ended the unlimited exploitation of their natural resources by nationalizing the oil establishments.

By the end of the seventies the United States was noticeably trying to regain what it had lost, with a clear tendency to rely on military force in the pursuit of its anti-Arab and anti-Soviet policy.

Its attempts became more visible recently, especially when the most bourgeois, monopolist, aggressive, and reactionary groups assumed power in the United States, demonstrating a willingness to be the first to halt and push back the wheel of history and to impose their hegemony on the world. To achieve these objectives they have launched a crusade against the forces of democracy, socialism, and national liberation.

It is obvious that these parochial and reactionary designs will fail because they ignore the current world balance of powers and the objective principles of social development. They are nontheless very dangerous because the attempts to impose them and the methods used to do so increase world tension and pose a mounting threat to the peace and security of nations and human civilization.

To achieve their objectives the aggressive imperialist forces pursue a policy of sweeping militarism and build up their military forces -- especially nuclear forces -- at an unprecedented pace. In doing so they electrify the world atmosphere and place all kinds of obstacles in the way of the development of international economic, scientific, commercial, and technical relations.

The U.S. Government is trying to upset the relative strategic balance of power between the NATO states and the Warsaw Pact states. The U.S. imperialists continue to draw up plans against the Soviet Union and other members of the socialist camp as well as against the newly liberated and developing countries. Washington is preparing bridgeheads to enable it to carry out its sinister intentions and it interferes directly with its Armed Forces in the affairs of states which refuse to capitulate to it. It does so by declaring vast regions of the globe to be U.S. zones of vital interests and intensifies its military presence there under various pretexts, expecially the myth of a Soviet threat.

The deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in some West European countries is evidence that the United States does not mind turning Europe into an arena for mass extermination with nuclear weapons. There is no doubt that this first-strike weapon is not only a threat to the people of Europe. The U.S. missiles which have been imposed on Europe may be used to threaten other non-European states, because these missiles can hit countries in North Africa and the Middle East.

It should be noted that Washington emphasized the military aspect of its Middle Eastern policy under the administration of President Carter, who initiated the so-called Camp David peace process aimed at subjecting the Arab countries to U.S. and Israeli pressures through spearate deals. This trend, however, assumed its ugliest form and a smell of open aggression when Reagan and his clique entered the White House. That coincided with completion of the Rapid Deployment Force and the Central Command for the Near East, Middle East, and Africa (Centcom). Furthermore, a process is under way of the expansion of the military bases, arms stores, and staging posts which are placed at the disposal of the United States or which the United States is allowed to use in case of emergency.

U.S. imperialism is actively exploiting the Israeli rulers' ambitions and appetite for expansion to combat the Arab national liberation movement. The United States encourages Israeli aggressiveness in every way and opposes all attempts to promote a political settlement in the Middle East that would eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression and take the interests of all peoples in the region into consideration. It suggests to the Arabs that there can be no peace unless they agree to a settlement sponsored by Washington. The closely interlinked U.S. and Israeli interests in the Middle East have now assumed treaty proportions, as reflected in the strategic cooperation agreement.

It can be said that Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's November 1983 visit to Washington and the talks he held there resulted in collusion raising U.S.-Israeli relations to a new level of strategic military cooperation and close political coordination. The aim of this plot is to set up a U.S.-Israeli aggressive axis.

In his 13 March speech to the members of the American United Jewish Appeal Fund President Reagan described U.S.-Israeli relations in recent years as follows:

Since I became President U.S.-Israeli relations have become stronger than ever before in three vital fields:

1. U.S.-Israeli strategic relations have been raised to a new level and given a legal form. For the first time in Israel's history there are now official strategic ties between us.

2. We are currently holding talks aimed at creating free trade zones between the United States and Israel to take us to a new phase of closer U.S.-Israeli economic relations.

3. Soon U.S. military aid for Israel will be given as gifts and not as loans.

It must be pointed out here that the United States never really worked for a real and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. From the very beginning it has used and is still using the Arab-Israeli conflict as a means of preventing the fulfillment of the Arab people's aspiration to freedom and of exhausting the Arab forces to make them incapable of resisting Tel Aviv's ambitions.

Washington stubbornly interferes in the internal affairs of the Arab countries under the cover of peaceful mediation when all it wants is a settlement that strengthens its own position, secures the interests of its partner and ally Israel, destroys the achievements of the Arab national liberation movement, and torpedos Arab-Soviet cooperation. That is the main purpose of the so-called Reagan plan aimed at ending the crisis of the Camp David process.

One of the favorite methods in the U.S. Middle Eastern policy is that of dividing Arab ranks and turning them against one another. The United States feverishly exploits all existing differences, social and economic conflicts, local disputes, and historical vestiges in the Arab world to break up the front of Arab states opposed to imperialism.

The United States is involved in all disputed issues in the Arab world such as, for example, the Iraqi-Iranian war and the tragic events in Lebanon. Its aim is always the same: to increase differences. The same applies to the Palestinian problem. One of the main objectives of the U.S.-Israeli aggression against Lebanon was to liquidate the PLO and settle the Palestinian question accordingly, but that dream did not materialize. Palestinian nationalists are continuing their struggle under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Now, as the question of a just and comprehensive settlement including a settlement of the Palestinian problem comes under increasing and more urgent discussion, the United States is openly banking on causing a split in the Palestinian resistance movement to isolate it from Syria and drive the Palestinians to capitulatory and conciliationist positions.

Events in and around Lebanon have very clearly exposed the aims and methods of the anti-Arab U.S. policy. Not only did the United States massively support the Israeli aggressors politically, economically, and militarily. It also interfered directly and militarily in the affairs of that country. That constituted a new qualitative step in the development of Washington's strategy in the Middle East. In the beginning the United States amassed a large military flotilla in the area, exploiting the problem of the American hostages in Iran and raising a propaganda clamor about the Soviet threat to U.S. vital interests in the Arab Gulf area.

The United States then sent its soldiers to Sinai and began to expand the U.S. military presence in the Middle East. It surrounded the Arab countries with a ring of military bases and staging posts. The United States then moved on to direct participation in battles fought on Lebanese territory, causing death to peaceful Lebanese civilians. The New Jersey's shells and the fragmentation bombs that fell on Beirut's densely populated areas drew attention to the source of the danger threatening the freedom and independence of the Arab people who are defending their just cause.

The Arab saying "He hit me and wept and then was first to complain" perfectly fits the deception and hypocrisy of U.S. policy in the Middle East. While they were spilling Arab blood, the Americans did not hesitate to shed crocodile tears over the painful conditions of the Lebanese people. They complained to the Arabs about the intrigues of Moscow and Damascus, which, according to them, forced the U.S. Marines to savagely shell Beirut and other populated areas. To the roar of artillery shelling the White House continued to reiterate its eloquent claims about U.S. eagerness to establish peace in the Middle East.

By triggering war in Lebanon the United States tried to turn that country into another link in its Camp David policy chain and to have it follow Egypt's steps on the road of separate deals with aggressors. It wanted to turn Lebanon into a springboard for its future expansion into the Arab world. It used Lebanon as a testing ground for its new weapons.

The U.S. plans, however, did not succeed and the Lebanese nationalist forces supported by Syria managed to bring down the unjust May 1983 agreement imposed on the Lebanese by Israel and the United States. Washington's adventure in that country has thus failed miserably.

The U.S.-Israeli hostile alliance, the aggression against Lebanese nationalist forces, and various pressures that alliance put on Syria produced no results. Syria stood fast and did not retreat from its principled course. The splendid steadfastness demonstrated by the Syrian leadership and all the Syrian people played a major part in foiling the U.S. designs in Lebanon. The terrible failure of U.S. policy, clearly reflected in the great haste with which the U.S. Marines were withdrawn, has again confirmed that it is impossible to settle the region's political issues through the use of military force and insolent pressure. The United States has failed to break the Lebanese and Syrian resistance despite its formidable military buildup there, where it had one-fourth of its aircraft carriers, as well as its ill-omened Rapid Deployment Force.

The Lebanese events have proved that the calculations of Arab reactionaries who banked on U.S. might and who, through As-Sadat, maintained that it was necessary to depend on and follow U.S. policy for the settlement of Middle Eastern questions, were wrong. They also confirmed the disgraceful end of the U.S. adventure and the extent of the Arab people's nationalist capabilities and hostility toward imperialism, as well as their ability to defend their national interests effectively when they choose the course of struggle. Finally, the Lebanese events provided yet further irrefutable evidence of the U.S. anti-Arab policy in the Middle East.

Despite its defeat in Lebanon Washington has by no means abandoned its previous anti-Arab line. This is clear from the statements of U.S. officials and the practical steps the Reagan administration is still taking. The U.S. Fleet is still off the Lebanese coast and the United States and Britain have deployed additional forces in the Arab Gulf area. The Americans have not abandoned their activities and intrigues against Syria as the main Arab force which at present confronts imperialist and Zionist designs in the Middle East. As stated by President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, during his meeting with the members of the new Syrian cabinet, Syria will continue the struggle despite the political, economic, and military pressure, and that principled stand will lead the country to victory.

Syria does not stand alone in its struggle. It relies on the support of the Soviet Union, other socialist states, and all its friends and allies abroad. Syrian-Soviet relations are based on the friendship and cooperation treaty which laid solid foundations for the fruitful development of these relations. The Soviet leadership's principled policy toward the development of cooperation with Syria in the struggle against imperialism was stated in the message of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko to President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, delivered by Geydar Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, during his recent visit to Syria.

The Syrian-Soviet talks in Damascus confirmed that the all-round relations between the USSR and Syria play an important part in the cause of confronting U.S.-Israeli schemes in the Middle East and that the principled Syrian attitude is of great importance to the entire Arab national liberation movement. The visit served the cause of continued strengthening of Syrian-Soviet multifaceted cooperation. The CPSU and the Soviet state firmly support the fulfillment of the Arab people's legitimate rights and the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, taking into consideration the interests of all the countries and peoples in the region. Such a peace can be established only on the basis of a withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and on fulfillment of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate national rights, including their right to their own independent state.

The Soviet position is vastly different from the U.S. position on settlement issues, and from the Camp David formula. While the U.S. Middle Eastern policy -- as part of the global U.S. aggressive policy -- leads to intensification of the explosive situation in that region, the Soviet policy there, as part of its overall peaceful policy, aims at easing tension and supporting the peoples' sacred right to self-determination. What distinguishes the Soviet position is that fact that, in addition to stating objective and just principles for a settlement, it defines the mechanism for achieving a settlement formula through an international conference to discuss Middle East problems with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO. The UN General Assembly has supported the idea of holding such a conference.

The Soviet Union urges the elimination of internal contradictions in Lebanon through a general and peaceful national dialogue on the basis of the common interest in safeguarding the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of that country. This necessitates the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

The Soviet Union believes that the PLO's adherence to the PNC resolutiions and line of confronting Israeli aggression, standing fast against the Camp David policy of separate deals and, having close cooperation with Syria and the progressive Arab states and with all the world's forces opposed to imperialism are of essential importance for fulfillment of the Palestinian people's national aspirations.

U.S. policy in the Middle East fully and flagrantly conflicts with the Arab people's vital interests and national aspirations. To fulfill its expansionist designs Washington and its lackeys would have to force the Arab peoples to give up all the achievements they secured throughout their bitter struggle to attain and consolidate their national independence, and that would be in complete contrast with the logic of world historical development and with the will and aspirations of 150 million Arabs.

The Arab peoples are capable of surmounting the obstacles placed in their way by imperialism and reation. They are capable of further success in consolidating their national independence and dignity and in pursuing the course of freedom and progress. In the interest of this noble cause they can depend on the support of the Soviet Union and all the world's progressive and peace-loving forces.

CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko has emphatically said the following: One of the main foundations of the foreign policy of our party and Soviet state has been and will continue to be solidarity with people who have freed themselves from the yoke of subservience to imperialism and have chosen the road of independent development, and especially, of course, with people who have to repel the onslaughts of imperialist and aggressive forces, which create the most dangerous hotbeds of tension here and there and which trigger wars. Support for people's just causes and the struggle for eliminating these hotbeds of tension are today still necessary and important in the struggle for an everlasting peace in our world.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS LAUDS ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI

PM090845 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the League of Arab States

Plase accept our congratulations on your reelection as secretary general of the League of Arab States.

We wish you, Mr C. Klibi, successes in your activity as secretary general of the Arab League, which is intended to promote the unification of pan-Arab efforts in the struggle against Israel's aggression and the militarist, hegemonist U.S. designs in the Near East and for the attainment of a just and lasting peace in the region.

The USSR Council of Ministers

REPORTAGE ON SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS 10-11 APR

Councils of Elders Meet

LD101655 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] A joint session of the Councils of the Elders of both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin today, at which there was a preliminary debate on the agenda, order of work, and organization for the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation. Taking part in the session were Comrade Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Supreme Soviet Presidum Meets

LD110613 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] The latest session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took place in the Kremlin 10 April. Participants in the session welcomed with profound satisfaction the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, and the positions and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The results of the USSR Supreme Soviet's activities during the 10th convocation were discussed at the Presidium session. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium examined questions connected with holding the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation. Proposals for the agenda and the procedure of work of the session of this supreme organ of state authority in the country were discussed and approved. Certain other questions of state life were examined. The corresponding resolutions have been adopted on the questions discussed.

1st Session, 11th Convocation

LD110613 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The first session of the 11th convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet is beginning, opening with separate sessions of the chambers. At this moment in the Kremlin the Soviet of Nationalities has assembled. The session of the Soviet of the Union will begin at 1200.

Soviet of Nationalities Opens

LD110719 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Today in Moscow the first session of the 11th convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet began. At 1000 the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities session opened. The deputies and guests greeted Comrades Romanov, Tikhonov, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, and Rusakov with prolonged applause. In an hour the Soviet of the Union session will commence.

Meeting Continues

LD110852 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0730 GMT 11 Apr 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Excerpt] On instructions from the Council of Elders, the first session of the Soviet of Nationalities was opened by one of the eldest deputies, Comrade Khrennikov. Expressing profound gratitude for the high honor given to him, he said: Soviet people fully approve and support the policy of the Communist Party and its decisions which express the will and aspirations of the people. The results of the February and April CPSU Central Committee Plenums were received with satisfaction throughout the country. The USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation is commencing its activity in an atmosphere of a mighty upsurge of political and labor activity of the masses directed toward implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. A great deal of work lies ahead of us, as Comrade Chernenko said in convincing detail in his speech at the April Central Committee Plenum. On behalf of the deputies, Comrade Khrennikov assured the Central Committee that they will relentlessly and consistently implement the policy of the CPSU and conscientiously and loyally serve the great Soviet people.

Deputy Miroshkhin, chairman of the Mandate Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities [title as heard], delivered a report at the session.

Chambers Elect Chairmen

LD110827 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- Both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet met in separate sittings at the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation which opened in the Kremlin today. Chairmen of the chambers and their deputies were elected, and other organizational issues resolved.

Avgust Voss, 68, was elected chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Latvian, member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, he has a long record of work as teacher. Later, he took up party work. From 1960 he was secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia, from 1966 -- first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia. Avgust Voss was elected deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th convocations. He headed the public education commission at the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0800 on 11 April reports that Voss was nominated by Politburo member G.V. Romanov.]

Journalist Lev Tolkunov was elected chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In 1976 through 1983 Tolkunov, 65, Russian, member of the CPSU, was chairman of the board of NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY (APN). Now he is editor-in-chief of the newspaper IZVESTIYA. He was elected a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th convocations.

The deputies of both chambers endorsed the session's agenda. They are to elect the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and form the Soviet Government and the USSR People's Control Committee. The session will also elect the USSR Supreme Court and name the USSR procurator-general.

The Supreme Soviet will also examine the question of guidelines for a reform of the general education and vocational training school.

The session is continuing its work at the separate meetings of the two chambers.

Session Ends

LD110908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The first session of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet has ended.

At 1400 the deputies of the Soviet of Nationalities will gather for their second session. The second session of the Soviet of the Union will begin at 1500.

Leaders at Soviet of Union

LD110940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The first session of the Soviet of the Union opened at 1200. The deputies and guests greeted with thunderous and prolonged applause Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Solomentsev, Ustinov, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kapitonov, Ligachev, and Ryzhkov.

Deputy Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on instructions from the Council of Elders, proposed that Deputy Tolkunov be elected chairman of the Soviet of the Union. The proposal was adopted unanimously. The deputy chairmen of the chamber were then elected.

The deputies ratified the standing orders for the joint and separate sessions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. The following matters are put forward for review:

-- Election of Credentials Commissions of both chambers
-- Formation of permanent commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities and the Soviet of the Union
-- Election of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet
-- Formation of the USSR Council of Ministers
-- Concerning the ratification of the decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
-- Concerning the main guidelines of the reform of educational and vocational schools
-- Formation of the USSR People's Control Committee
-- Election of the country's Supreme Court
-- Appointment of the USSR procurator-general

The Soviet of the Union unanimously approved the agenda and order of work of the session. The Credentials Commission of the Soviet of the Union was elected, composed of 35 deputies headed by Chairman Demirchyan.

The first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union then ended.

Leaders Shown on TV

LD111137 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 11 April carries a 13-minute report on today's sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities and Soviet of the Union.

The report opens with a clip on the proceedings at the Soviet of Nationalities session. The announcer says "The deputies and guests greeted with prolonged applause Comrades Romanov, Tikhonov, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin and Rusakov."

As the session is declared open the camera shows the leaders seated in the following order, from left to right: front row, Romanov, Tikhonov, (aisle) Ponomarev, Kuzentsov; second row, Rusakov, Zimyanin, Shevardnadze, (aisle), Chebrikov. The session continues with Romanov at the microphone as he proposes the election of officials.

The film report continues with a clip on the proceedings at the Soviet of the Union session. The announcer says: "The deputies and guest greeted with tumultuous, prolonged applause Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Solomentsev, Ustinov, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov." As the session is declared open the camera shows the leaders seated in the following order, from left to right: front row, Chernenko, two empty seats, (aisle), empty seat, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Ryzhkov; second row, Solomentsev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gorbachev, (aisle), empty seat, Ustinov, Gromyko, Kunayev, Aliyev; third row (aisle), Ligachev, Kapitonov. The session continues with Dolgikh at the microphone proposing the election of officials. The report ends as the announcer states that the session approved the agenda and the election of an electoral commission.

Soviet of Union Session Ends

LD111245 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Excerpt] At the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, our special correspondents report from the Kremlin:

The second session of one of the Supreme Soviet chambers -- the Soviet of the Union -- ended here in the Great Kremlin Palace just now. The deputies of the Soviet of Nationalities met again an hour ago. Each chamber listened to the report of its Credentials Commission on the results of the check on deputies' credentials, adopted a decision on recognizing these credentials, and created the Standing Commissions. There are 17 such commissions both at the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities -- Credentials, Legislative Draft-Bills, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Youth Affairs, Science and Technology, Health Care, Social Security, and others. Their main tasks are preliminary examination and preparation of issues within the authority of the chambers, and to organize control and implementation of chamber decisions.

Chernenko Presidium Chairman

LD111333 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was unanimously elected president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR at a session of the Soviet Parliament today.

Proposing Konstantin Chernenko's election to this post, Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that "the simultaneous fulfilment by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee also of the functions of president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is of tremendous significance to the execution of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. The representation of the supreme state interests by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in the international arena convincingly reflects the fact that the Soviet Union's foreign policy is indivisible from the policy of the Communist Party, whose fundamental principles are formulated in the Peace Program elaborated by the 25th and the 26th CPSU Congresses and the subsequent plenums of the party's Central Committee."

"The Communists, all Soviet people know Konstantin Chernenko as a staunch fighter for communism and peace, a tested leader of the Leninist type who has outstanding political and organizational abilities and immense life experience," Mikhail Gorbachev said. "Taking a direct part in fashioning and advancing the political line of our party, Konstantin Chernenko has for many years devoted all his energies and knowledge to increasing the motherland's economic and defensive might and improving the well-being of the people."

Mikhail Gorbachev recalled that Konstantin Chernenko headed the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which under his guidance vigorously translated into life the foreign policy of the party and the state. "The CPSU's immense work to ease international tension, deliver mankind from the threat of nuclear war and ensure world peace," Mikhail Gorbachev said, "is most directly connected with his activities."

Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee was re-elected first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Gorbachev Speech Reported

LD111406 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- Deputy Mikhail Gorbachev, at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin today, put forward on the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee for consideration to the deputies a proposal, backed by the party group of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Elders of the chambers, for electing General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"This issue," Mikhail Gorbachev said, "was examined at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee yesterday. Relying on the experience of party and state construction in the past years, proceeding from the supreme interests of the Soviet society and state, the plenum of the Central Committee unanimously found it necessary that the general secretary of our party Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko should concurrently hold the post of the President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.''

"This decision is inseparably linked with the guiding role of the Communist Party in our society, endorsed in the Constitution of the USSR, with the fact that the party has determined and is determining the main directions in the activity of all elements of the political system, above all of the Soviet state. Practice over many years has convincingly proved that realization of the party policy in state activity has been and remains a major condition for resolving successfully social and economic tasks, perfecting developed socialism, enhancing the role and authority of soviets of people's deputies at all levels, broadening and deepening socialist democracy.

"Simultaneous performance by general secretary of CPSU Central Committee of the functions of president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet is of great importance for pursuing foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

"The representation of our supreme state interests by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on the international arena convincingly reflects the fact that the Soviet Union's foreign policy is inseparable from the course of the Communist Party, whose fundamental principles were formulated in the Peace Programme worked out by the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, by subsequent plenary meetings of the party Central Committee."

"Communists, all Soviet people know Konstantin Chernenko as a steadfast fighter for communism and peace, tested leader of the Leninist type, possessing remarkable political and organizational abilities and vast life experience.

"For many years, taking a direct part in shaping and putting into life the political course of our party, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has been giving all his energy and knowledge to promoting the country's economic and defensive might, to raising the people's well-being. He knows well from his own experience the sphere of activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet, work of deputies, especially development of the system of soviets, and development of legislation. He has made a considerable contribution to elaborating the theory and practice of socialist democracy, perfecting the state apparatus, strengthening ties of party and local government bodies with the working masses."

Konstantin Chernenko headed the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and that commission was energetically pursuing under his leadership the foreign policy course of our party and state. The great work being done by the CPSU to lessen international tension, to rid mankind of the threat of nuclear war and to promote world peace is connected in a most direct manner with his activity.

The speeches by Konstantin Chernenko at the February and yesterday's plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee and his address to the electorate of Moscow's Kuybyshev District contain an extensive constructive programme for the socio-economic and political development of our country and for improving the international situation. That programme is wholeheartedly supported by the Soviet people and by the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries. It has been highly appreciated by the world public.

All this, comrade deputies, makes it possible to express the firm confidence that the election of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the post of president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet will greatly promote the common cause and the accomplishment of those colossal tasks which are facing us today, and make it possible effectively to pursue the foreign and domestic policies of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state."

Chernenko Accepts

LD111351 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- "I think that I will express the feelings of all members of the newly elected Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet by cordially thanking the CPSU Central Committee, all of you, comrades deputies, for your great confidence in us," Konstantin Chernenko told the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet today.

Expressing heartfelt gratitude for the high honour of being elected President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Konstantin Chernenko said: "I am fully aware of the immense responsibility that the fulfillment of these duties entails at the present moment. Today, as never before, become necessary major, carefully-considered decisions and great organizational work in order to raise substantially the effectiveness of the economy and improve invariably on this basis the well-being of all Soviet people."

Dwelling on questions of the USSR's foreign policy, Konstantin Chernenko said that it demands "constant activity, firmness, consistency in the search for ways to achieve sensible accords. It is directed at overcoming international tension, ensuring security, our state interests in the world arena, and upholding peace throughout the world."

Konstantin Chernenko stressed the immense role of the USSR Supreme Soviet, its Presidium, and standing commissions in the efforts to perfect developed socialism. "They are doing a great deal of work in the field of economic and socio-cultural construction, in the development of legislation and in foreign policy."

The President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet stressed that labour and social activity of the masses in the country noticeably increased of late. "This is a direct result of the work that we have started in the field of the economy and ideological and political education."

An improvement of all aspects of the activity of the soviets, work on further perfecting socialist democracy and the entire political system of our society should actively serve these aims, Konstantin Chernenko said.

Konstantin Chernenko stressed at the same time that there are many untapped reserves in the work of the soviets, as noted at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee yesterday. "Everything must be done to set them into motion."

The President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet advanced the following task before the highest legislative authority in the Soviet Union for the near future, guided by the directives of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenary meetings of the Central Committee:

"To strive persistently for the constitutional rights of the soviets to be used in full measure, so that bodies of our people's authority effectively ensure most active, creative, interested participation of the working people in managing the people's economy, all affairs of the society and state."

Konstantin Chernenko expressed confidence that "the party and the whole Soviet people will accomplish new successes in the coming period in developing the economy, raising the cultural and living standards of the Soviet people, in strengthening universal peace on the globe."

Tikhonov Reappointed

LD111401 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 11 Apr 84

["Konstantin Chernenko Speaks About Tasks of Soviet Government" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Nikolay Tikhonov was reappointed chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR by the Soviet Parliament today.

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko, nominating Nikolay Tikhonov to the post of head of the government at the joint sitting of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stressed that the government, whose composition is to be approved by the session, are facing major, serious tasks. "The top priority task," he said, "is that the five-year plan be successfully fulfilled. The 11th Five-Year-Plan period has now entered an extremely important phase in the implementation of large-scale comprehensive programmes which determine the growth of the economic and defensive might of our motherland, rise in the material and spiritual standards of the people's life."

"At the same time," Konstantin Chernenko said, "already now it is necessary to conduct most vigorous work on moulding a new, 12th 5-Year Plan period. The point at issue is that, while consistently implementing resolute transition of public production to a road of intensive development, constant attention should be given to a further improvement of planning and management, perfection of the entire economic mechanism."

"The matter concerns, finally, implementation of active foreign policy directed at ensuring favourable conditions for the life and work of the Soviet people, fraternal countries of socialism, at ridding mankind of the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe, at strengthening peace and international security."

TV Reports Romanov's Address

LD111415 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, began work in Moscow today. At 1000 in the assembly hall of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the first session of the Soviet of Nationalities opened. The Soviet of Nationalities began the election of the chairman of the chamber and his deputies. Deputy Romanov spoke:

[Begin Romanov recording] Comrade deputies, on the instructions of the Council of Elders I submit for your examination the proposal, approved by the party group, to elect as chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, August Eduardovich Voss, deputy to the Soviet of Nationalities from the Kirov constituency of the Latvian SSR. Comrade Voss has great experience of administrative work in the party bodies. For 18 years he has been first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee; he is a member of the CPSU Central Committee; he was elected deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the seventh and all subsequent convocations. At the 10th convocation he was chairman of the Commission for People's Education and Culture of the Soviet of the Union. [end recording]

This propsoal is adopted unanimously. Deputy Adam Yusupov, first furnace-man of the blast-furnace workship of Karaganda metallurgical combine; Deputy Bondarev, deputy chairman of the Board of the RSFSR Union of Writers and secretary of the Board of the USSR Writers' Union; Deputy Tairova, kolkhoz worker of First of May Kolkhoz of Leninabad Oblast; and Deputy Lobacheva, teacher at Belynichi secondary school No 1 of Mogilev Oblast, were unanimously elected deputy chairmen of the chamber.

The deputies confirmed the agenda of the session and elected the Credentials Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities.

TV Reports Dolgikh Address

LD111432 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 11 Apr 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Excerpts] The first session of the Soviet of the Union opened at 1200 in the session hall of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers. The first session of the Soviet of the Union was opened on the instructions of the Council of Elders by Boris Yevgeniyevich Paton, one of the oldest deputies.

[Begin Paton recording] The 5-year term of office of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation has come to an end. These have been years of persistent struggle on the part of the Soviet people for the further flourishing of the socialist motherland.

The results of the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the election of Comrade Chernenko, Konstantin Ustinovich, as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received nationwide support. [applause] Communists and all working people in the country greeted with approval Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's brilliant speech at the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The major issues of communist construction were profoundly analyzed in it. This speech is of special importance for us, the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Great and responsible are the tasks confronting deputies: the mandate of deputy obliges us to give all our energy and knowledge to the cause of the construction of communism and to promoting by all possible means the consolidation of the alliance of working people, collective farm peasants and intelligentsia and the friendship of all nations and ethnic groups of the USSR, and to strengthen the economic and defensive might of the socialist motherland. [end recording]

The Soviet of the Union then began electing the chairman of the chamber and his deputies. Deputy Dolgikh is speaking:

[Begin Dolgikh recording] Comrade deputies, the Council of Elders has instructed me to submit for your consideration the proposal, which has been approved by the party group, to elect Tolkunov, Lev Nikolayevich, deputy of the Soviet of the Union from Kotelnicheskiy constituency of Kirov Oblast, as chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Comrade Tolkunov is editor in chief of the IZVESTIYA newspaper. He has worked for a total of about 30 years in the party and Soviet press and he has headed the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY. For a number of years he has occupied responsible posts in the CPSU apparatus, and has been first deputy head of a department. Comrade Tolkunov is a member of the Central Committee and a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the seventh and all subsequent convocations. In the last convocation he carried out the duties of secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission and deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group. [end recording]

This proposal was adopted unanimously. Deputy Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Communist Party of Lithuania Central Committee; Deputy Kulova, kolkhoz worker of the TZL Kolkhoz, Ashkhabad Oblast; Deputy Paton, president of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR; and Deputy (Narmatova), painter of the Angren town-planning administration, were unanimously elected deputy chairmen of the chamber.

The Soviet of the Union unanimously ratified the agenda and order of work of the session, and elected the Credentials Commission.

Nationalities 2d Session Opens

LD111442 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1225 GMT 11 Apr 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] The second session of the Soviet of Nationalities opened at 1400 under the chairmanship of Deputy Voss. The deputies heard a report by Deputy Miroshkhin, chairman of the Credentials Commission, on the results of the verification of the authority of deputies elected to the Soviet of Nationalities. In accordance with the Credentials Commission report, a decision was adopted acknowledging -- in accordance with Article 110 of the USSR Constitution -- the authority of 749 deputies of the Soviet of Nationalities elected on 4 May [as heard] 1984. Standing commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet were formed at the session.

Soviet of Union 2d Session

LD111423 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1225 GMT 11 Apr 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] The second session of the Soviet of the Union opened at 1500, presided over by Deputy Tolkunov. The Soviet of the Union heard the report of Deputy Demirchyan, chairman of the Credentials Commission, on the results of verification of the credentials of deputies elected to the Soviet of the Union. In accordance with the report of the Credentials Commission, a decision was adopted acknowledging -- in accordance with Article 110 of the USSR Constitution -- the authority of 750 deputies elected on 4 May [as heard] 1984. Standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet were formed at the commission session.

Credentials Officers Elected

LD111441 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1225 GMT 11 Apr 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Sessions of the Credentials Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet were held in the Kremlin today. The commission sessions were conducted by their chairmen, Deputies Demirchyan and Miroshkhin. The Credentials Commissions examined the verification of credentials of the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet elected 4 March 1984. The Credentials Commission of the Soviet of the Union elected Deputy Murakhovskiy as deputy chairman and Deputy (Dubko) as secretary of this commission. The Credentials Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities elected Comrade Boyko as deputy chairman of the commission and Comrade (Grineva) as secretary.

Ruben, Shitikov Thanked

LD111456 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has expressed its gratitude to Aleksey Pavlovich Shitikov and Vitaliy Petrovich Ruben, members of the CPSU Central Committee, for their conscientious labor for the well-being of the party and the people.

Day 1 Concludes; Summarized

LD111452 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- The first day of work of the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation is at an end.

At a joint sitting of the two chambers of Soviet Parliament the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko was unanimously elected president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Addressing the delegates he cordially thanked them for the great confidence. Vasiliy Kuznetsov was elected deputy president.

The deputies elected a 39-member Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Under the Soviet Constitution the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR tendered the Soviet Government's resignation at the joint sitting of both chambers.

On the proposal of Konstantin Chernenko the Supreme Soviet again appointed Nikolay Tikhonov as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and instructed him to present proposals on the composition of the Government of the USSR.

Both chambers at their separate sittings elected chairmen and deputy-chairmen of the two chambers. Avgust Voss became chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, and Lev Tolkunov -- chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

The chambers formed standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. Each of the chambers set up 17 commissions. They include a total of over a thousand two hundred deputies of both chambers.

The Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities have formed credentials commissions which, according to the law, have checked the credentials of the deputies elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on March 4 of this year. Credentials of all the delegates have been found valid.

Tomorrow the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR will continue its work.

MATERIALS ON 10 APRIL CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Chernenko Speech

PM101621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 84 First Edition pp 1, 2

["Speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum on 10 April"]

[Text] Comrades, the first session of the newly elected Supreme Soviet of the USSR will open tomorrow. We in the Politburo of the Central Committee have thoroughly evaluated the results of the latest elections. They demonstrated the complete approval of and universal support for the party's political course by the working people. The indubitable growth of the prestige of the Soviet form of government was confirmed by the opinion of the more than 180 million voters. It is possible to go ahead confidently with our work on the strength of the trust expressed by the people.

Guidelines for that work were laid down by the 26th CPSU Congress. They were developed and made more specific by subsequent plenary meetings of the Central Committee. The point at issue is a strategy of advance towards communism which has no room at all either for tardiness in action or for bypassing historically necessitated stages of development. On the road to the party's supreme goals, we are yet to accomplish quite a few major complex tasks which belong to the first phase of communist formation from the point of view of their origin and nature. This, basically, precisely is the main content of today's large-scale and intensive work to improve developed socialism.

Naturally, this work cannot be done without the large-scale development of the initiative and creative activity of the mass of people and without their most energetic involvement in resolving the key problems of the social life. It is this goal that we have been working for in taking measures to accelerate our economic growth, in directing the party's efforts at drastically improving ideological work. And it is this line that we will continue to pursue in the future.

The very nature of the issues raised at the plenary meeting today gives us an excellent opportunity to sort out thoroughly how better to use the reserves for energizing the mass of people that are latent in the further improvement of socialist democracy and the entire political system of society, first and foremost in improving the activities of the soviets, the political basis of the USSR and a potent tool of socialist construction.

Incidentally, shortly after the October Revolution Lenin formulated the task of making the soviets into bodies of state leadership which would work not only for the working people but also through the working people. Today we have every right to say that this task has generally been accomplished. It is through 2,300,000 deputies, representatives of the workers, peasants and intellectuals, working people of all nations and nationalities, and through tens of millions of activists that the affairs of the state are being run in our country.

Particularly since the adoption of the new Soviet Constitution, we have been constantly extending the powers of the soviets at all levels. This has been helping better to embody in their activity the Leninist principle of the unity of legislation, administration and control.

We must admit, comrades, however, that the vast potentialities of the soviets are nevertheless made use of insufficiently. Here is one example.

We have had a number of resolutions aimed at enhancing the role of the local soviets in the construction of economic and cultural projects. We hoped -- and rightly -- that this will help to ensure the comprehensive development of local economies, raise a stronger barrier to parochialism and make it possible better to meet the diverse needs of the population and to improve services to it.

In short, the decisions are good, but they are being fulfilled slowly, and only half-way. Many ministries are still trying to circumvent the local soviets. Concentrating their activity on the construction and modernisation of industrial projects, they often do not pay proper attention to housing construction and to social, communal and cultural facilities. Moreover, the soviets themselves, alas, do not always display proper perseverance in exercising their rights. As a result, housing, hospitals, and child-care centers fail to go into operation on time every now and then. Uncompleted projects are sometimes accepted as finished and regulations on environmental control are violated.

There also are other problems in the solution of which the soviets should be more active. For instance, can people's deputies reconcile themselves to such facts, about which working people often write to the central bodies, as cold in apartments, unsanitary conditions in a city or community, drawbacks in the operation of transportation, poor street lighting or hooliganism in public places?

Generally speaking, there is a certain contradiction, a discrepancy between the greatest potentialities of the soviets and the way in which they are used in practice. One cannot help recalling here Lenin's idea that it is not enough "to proclaim in formal decrees" the boundless powers [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 10 April substitutes "sovereignty" -- polnovlastiye -- for "boundless powers."] of the soviets but that they "must also be practically organized and tested in the course of the regular, everyday work of administration.

The conclusions from all this are obvious. It is necessary to use every method of party influence on the activities of the soviets so as to raise their efficiency and to remove every manifestation of formalism. This is the demand of the day. It faces all the party committees and, of course, the Communist deputies, through whom the party is exercising its leading role in the soviets. What is important here is their example, their responsible attitude to their duties as a deputy. They are called upon to introduce to the work of the soviets the basic element of organization, to rally around themselves all the representatives chosen by the people and to encourage and direct their creative initiative.

It is this, comrades, that constitutes today our main task, facing the party as a whole, in guiding the soviets. We must work to ensure that their boundless powers [Moscow Domestic Service substitutes "sovereignty" for "boundless powers"] formalized in the Constitution, manifest themselves constantly and everywhere both in the content and in the style of their work.

Let us take the selfsame work of the sessions. It is here that the essence of the soviets, as organs of real power of the people expressing the interests and collective experience of the people, is revealed most fully. The sessions also play a great role in our economic affairs. They regularly consider and approve plans and reports on their fulfillment. Here arise serious questions of the development of our economy. By the logic of things they should arouse an equally serious, lively exchange of opinions. This, however, happens far from always.

But this is not the only point. Economic work, just as effective control over it, call for concreteness and efficiency. And this, understandably, is difficult to achieve if we turn to it only at sessions, however active they may be.

Every soviet has standing commissions. So it is necessary for these commissions to keep their finger permanently on the pulse of our economic life. This means that they should quickly respond to the needs of the national economy and help find well-motivated economic decisions by the soviets and their executive bodies, and systematically check on the implementation of these decisions. We do have experience in this respect, but the time requires this experience to be considerably enriched.

We have reached an exceedingly important stage in our five-year plan when it is months that we count. But this is not a situation when we can do without further increasing the intensity of our economic work. This is also shown by the results of the first quarter. There are certain successes achieved. At the same time lagging sections are to be clearly seen.

At the next meeting of the Politburo we shall specially examine the progress of implementation of the national economic plan and map out concrete measures for improving the state of affairs. But already now it is clear that it would be only right if all of us, everyone one of us, do not allow ourselves to relax our efforts. Worry or even concern for the state plan should not leave us for a single minute. So let us agree that one will be asked with greater strictness than ever before to account for any failure, for any work left unfinished this year. Our party position cannot be a different one.

The Communist deputies are expected to help assert such an approach to work in the soviets, too. Our economy will gain a great deal if the soviets make it a rule for themselves to assess exactingly and objectively the work of economic executives at all levels.

At the Supreme Soviet session we are to approve the composition of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. In this connection I should like to call the attention of our ministers and leading officials of departments to the fact that their role and responsibility in tackling national economic problems is exceedingly great and multifaceted. This is personal creative initiative work. This is the ability and capacity to organize efficient cooperative work of enterprises and organizations in their charge. This is efficient interaction and deciding questions together with allied organizations. And this is, of course, constant concern and attention shown for the needs and requirements of the working people. How successfully a particular leader works, we shall judge not only by the full and timely fulfillment of planned assignments and contractual commitments, but also by the actual efforts made to improve people's living and working conditions.

We have now begun improving all aspects of the system of management of the national economy and we are looking for new forms and structures of economic activity. But the necessary quests for the new must not be allowed, of course, to distract us from a more effective use of the existing institutions of management. In the first place, soviet organs. There is no need here to create new capacities. It is sufficient to use fully the existing ones.

While we are on the subject of management, I cannot but mention the problem of reduction of the administrative apparatus. The work of reducing managerial staffs should be carried on not only at lower and middle levels of management but also at its summits, so to speak.

Whether people like it or not, such is the need. The more so that the example of the center is worth a great deal.

We are all aware that this is a serious matter. And it should be dealt with in party style. First, it is necessary to leave aside subjective considerations. And, second, to realize that this is not a temporary campaign. Our objective is to achieve an optimum correlation in the numbers of people engaged in production and in management. Transferring people from one office to another is not the way to deal with the problem. It is necessary to remove the causative factors behind the swelling of the administrative apparatus, to constantly improve the organization and technical equipment of managerial work. And of course, to create conditions under which people themselves would be interested in moving, to put it figuratively, from the office desk to the machine tool. It is clear what problems arise in this connection. And these should be dealt with in earnest by state and planning bodies and, certainly, the supreme and local soviets.

We, comrades, remember Lenin's demand that the soviets should organize their work "with a view to giving prime place to effective control for actual fulfillment of the decisions of the central authorities and of local institutions." This has in general been achieved. Many soviets make fruitful use of their right to control the activities of the agencies and officials accountable to them, and of the organizations and enterprises located in their territories. But the Communist deputies, the party groups in the soviets still have to do more in this respect.

There is, for example, quite an effective form of control known as a deputy's official request for information. I queried whether it is used often. It turned out that over recent years in all soviets there has been on the average one such filed request per some 30 deputies. Taken by itself, the figure maybe says little. But compare it with the flow of letters from working people to the Central Committee, the newspapers and also to the soviets of all levels. Many letters raise major issues of our life, which worry people. I am sure that the people's deputies both know well these concerns of the working people and share them. It appears, however, that not all know how to express them in the soviets and submit them to public discussion.

The soviets' role ought, evidently, be raised also in control over compliance with all their decisions and all Soviet laws. Nobody in this country is allowed either to break laws or to circumvent them. I am speaking about what is common knowledge. But I am speaking about it because, alas, not all draw the necessary practical conclusion from it.

There is no need to go far for examples. Many of us have encountered the following situation on more than one occasion. A five-year or a yearly plan has just been discussed and unanimously endorsed. It has therefore acquired the force of law. And what happens next? It is a fact that representatives of this or another department, of this or another region frequently demand, for no valid reason, additional materials and funds in excess of what has already been allocated to them under the plan. This, to speak bluntly, is our old trouble. Some comrades have become so accustomed to it that they regard it nearly as a norm of life. Moreover, somebody apparently believes that "the thrust of a go-getter" in wrangling extra funds is the best proof of an instinct for business.

This, of course, is not correct. True business instinct is needed in drawing up plans, in discussing them in the commissions and at the soviets' sessions.

This is where one should argue, defend the interests of the constituents, expressed in their instructions to deputies, and stick up for one's opinion. But once the plan has become a law, it must be respected, abided by and strictly fulfilled. This is only a question of economic discipline. This is also a question of party, political responsibility. If it is not us communists, and communists in official posts at that, that should first of all show concern for heightening the authority of the laws of soviet government, then who should?

It is not said for nothing that laws are strict but fair. We have strict laws indeed. And they should be observed just as strictly. Otherwise, all efforts to enhance order, organization and socialist legality will be wasted. But it is of course not to contain people's initiative, squeeze their lives into a "vice", as it is claimed in the West, that we are showing so much concern for this. No. What is important to us in a law is not only its strictness but also its fairness, and fairness interpreted most widely at that -- fairness both in that all are equal before law and in that our legal norms, our legislation are directed at protecting the interests of the working people and at encouraging them to become more active in work and public life.

This was the thrust of the large amount of legislative work done by the Supreme Soviet, tenth convocation. Let me mention, for example, the law on work collective that it passed. The USSR Supreme Soviet and the supreme soviets of the constituent republics will certainly continue following this line also in the future. The main thing is to make sure that both the existing laws and the new laws, which will be adopted, shall serve the flowering of socialist democracy and the interested involvement of ever broader masses in running production, the state, and society.

Comrades! In a country such as ours the tasks of perfecting relations between nationalities, naturally, may not be removed from the agenda. The soviets, which have played an outstanding role in eliminating national strife and fostering fraternal friendship between different peoples, should seriously delve into the contents of the nationalities question also in the form it takes in conditions of developed socialism, for this is the sphere where fruitful work cannot be conducted but on a collectivist, internationalist basis, by taking into account all the fine points of the matter.

Both the structure and the activities of our soviets, in the first place the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, strikingly embody the unity of the international and the national. This served and serves well the strenghtening of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. At the same time we do not see relations between nationalities, which have taken shape in our state, as something set and unalterable, which is not subject to the influence of new circumstances and time. This means that, while developing the existing organizational forms and methods of work, which have justified themselves, it is necessary constantly to look also for others, which will facilitate the flourishing of nations and their coming still closer to one another. I think that this question, posed by the course of life itself, deserves the attention of both the members of the Central Committee and the deputies serving on the Supreme Soviet.

"The soviets, first of all the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, make a tangible contribution also to intensive day-to-day work aimed at achieving our foreign policy tasks. We all know well how complicated the present-day international situation is. The CPSU and the Soviet state are exerting tremendous efforts to avert nuclear war and to preserve and consolidate peace on earth.

With consistency and initiative, we are working to defuse tension in world politics, curb the arms race and reliably ensure the country's security. Consolidating the international positions of socialism and strengthening solidarity with the liberation movements are also among our daily concerns.

The standing commissions for foreign affairs of the Supreme Soviet's chambers do much to develop our links with the outside world and represent the country at important international meetings, in what are sometimes difficult talks. But so far only a comparatively narrow circle of deputies have been active in this responsible work. For others the fulfillment of their parliamentary duties has often been reduced mostly to participation in protocol functions. This is hardly justified.

The foreign affairs commissions could do more to coordinate and supervise the activities of departments and organizations concerned with international affairs, and to hear at their meetings representatives of those bodies more often. In other words, the need has arisen to broaden the framework for the activities of the deputies participating in those commissions.

I want to say a few words specifically about the work of the soviets in further strengthening the defence capability of our homeland. The present-day situation demands from us constant and comprehensive efforts to ensure the security of the country and to protect dependably the peaceful labor of the Soviet people. The soviets should make their contribution towards the accomplishment of that task.

In sum, comrades, the Communist deputies, the party committees and the party as a whole should work to ensure that the soviets display at all times an active concern for everything which makes up the life of the people and the country.

The attention of Soviet people is now riveted on the school reform. It is a question of major general political importance, which, as a matter of fact, has prompted us to raise it at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee.

Every new generation must attain a higher level of education and general culture, occupational and professional skills and civic acitivity for Soviet society to advance to our lofty goals confidently. This, we can say, is the law of social progress.

Under conditions of the scientific and technological revolution and the avalanche-like growth of information, this law is making unprecedentedly high demands both on those who study and on those who teach, from an ordinary teacher to the minister.

The reform is called upon precisely to provide every necessary precondition for meeting these demands and, naturally, for removing all the existing shortcomings in education, in particular, in the administration of education.

Now that a nationwide discussion has taken place, the draft of the party Central Committee on the school reform has been enriched with the collective reason and practical experience of millions. I would like to join those comrades who have proposed that it should be approved and submitted for the consideration of the Supreme Soviet.

Now we should give thought to ensuring that the ideas of the reform are fully introduced in practice rather than remain on paper. The main thing here is to put the entire work of transforming the school on a solid material and organizational basis. It is necessary to take care of many things, from restructuring the academic process, organizing the work of schoolchildren and streamlining foster homes and boarding schools to improving the living conditions of teachers.

I can say, incidentally, that salaries for teachers and other workers in public education will begin to be raised stage by stage, by an average of 30-35 percent, already beginning September 1. This measure will be extended to six million people. It will take about 3.5 billion rubles a year. It is not easy to find such a sum in the state budget. But we think that it is a very correct, efficient investment of public money.

The school reform is not a one-time undertaking and the point here is not only that it is planned to spread over two five-year periods. When it comes to people, let alone children, you cannot plan every detail. Practice will undoubtedly adjust some of our targets and plans and we should not fear this. What is important is not to lose sight of our strategic goal, namely, the formation of the comprehensively developed individual.

It is also important to have a clear idea of the character and scope of those problems which are arising in connection with the reform but which go beyond its boundaries in many respects. For instance, it is planned to set aside or create several million workplaces with modern equipment in different sectors of the economy in order to organize the productive work of senior schoolchildren. This is precisely how the task is formulated, comrades. So the State Planning Committee is to harmoniously fit this great undertaking into guidelines for the economic and social development of the country for the 12th 5-Year Plan and up to the year 2000.

The closer we bring the school and production together, the greater effect we will get from the reform.

It will be both an educational and a political effect. As they enter independent life, Soviet young people must have high cultural and educational standards and be industrious. Whatever our children may become -- workers or agronomists, scientists or engineers -- they should be educated in class consciousness in work collectives. It is necessary to make efforts to ensure that their introduction to production yields precisely that educational effect which we need.

We also expect from the reform an effect in terms of the economy: manpower. Every job created for senior schoolchildren should generate for society a practical result -- let it be small but it must be real. And after secondary school millions of graduates of general and vocational technical schools, equipped with sound knowledge and essential work skills, will come to work in the national economy.

I should like to stress that the emphasis we are putting now on the education of schoolchildren through productive work, which they are able to do, though being of principled importance, does not cancel out the truth that the main work for children is, of course, studying, the gaining of sound knowledge in the fundamentals of science. Hence, the demand for improving the teaching of all general-education subjects, including of course humanities, at school. Without this it is impossible to staff reliably today, and especially in perspective, all sections of communist construction with people who know their work well and who are able to continuously mature professionally and intellectually.

All the teaching process today should become, in much greater measure than before, a vehicle of ideological content. While removing excessive stuff from school programs and creating new, intelligible, textbooks we must not lighten them ideologically or lower the scientific standard of teaching.

It is the mission of the school to mold a Marxist-Leninist world outlook in the pupils, an ability to think independently and creatively, to develop an awareness of their responsibility for the destinies of the socialist homeland. And of course, to cultivate in them a strong immunity to the views and morals alien to us.

It is necessary that subjects of communist ethics should not only be discussed in schools, but also that children be taught to behave in accordance with this set of ethics. It is for this purpose that the principles of self-administration should be developed more actively in school collectives. Naturally this should be done with clever assistance from the teachers. There should be no formalism or boredom in the work of young pioneer squads and Komsomol organizations at school.

But for all its great role, the school is not bringing up the young person alone. The fundamental traits of character and basic life-building principles are laid in the family. And no good can be expected in cases when the school teaches the youngster one thing and the family something quite different. No party and Komsomol organizations or work collectives have the right to ignore such cases.

The reform creates conditions for the coordinated development of the entire public education system. Including, of course, the higher school which is exerting a considerable influence on the rates of our economic, social and spiritual progress as well as on the defense capacity of the country. It is here that human prerequisites are created for what is our primary concern -- to assure an organic combination of the socialist system of economic management and the latest achievements of the scientific and technological revolution.

The 26th congress of the party and the June plenary meeting of the Central Committee pointed to considerable shortcomings in the work of the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR. But the tasks set before higher school have not been accomplished. This is evidently due to the force of inertia and old habits, though there are also some objective difficulties involved here. It is necessary to find out what is what and to correct the state of affairs.

Generally speaking, comrades, it is necessary to see how the decisions of the 26th Congress in all fields are carried out. A new party congress is to be held soon and we must be preparing for it already now.

For us Communists, preparations for a congress are a period of appraisal and summing up of what has been achieved, a period of active consolidation of all the positive things we have achieved. It is also a time for drawing lessons from the mistakes made, for a self-critical analysis of shortcomings, for finding ways of overcoming them and, what is most important, for outlining ways of solving new great tasks.

The fulfillment of these tasks in a decisive measure depends on the cadres. The cadres are indeed the golden fund of the party and the state. And it needs constant replenishment, a steady influx of fresh forces. Besides, as the report-and-election campaign in the party organizations has shown, not all Communists in elected posts justify the trust placed in them. An efficient, thought out system is important in work with the cadres like nowhere else. Neither their frequent replacements nor any ossification of the cadres' composition are admissible. As it stands, all our party committees have reserves for promotion. But why is it, comrades, that when it is needed to find a capable person to fill a responsible office, this is sometimes very difficult to do? It appears that the reserves often are just on paper. Full clarity should be introduced in this most important field of work. With this aim in mind, we are going to thoroughly examine in the Political Bureau the questions of the present-day policy concerning the cadres.

Comrades, in summing up the work done, we should constantly and carefully analyze the progress of the implementation of all our major social and economic programs such as the Food and the Energy Programs.

Special attention is now demanded by the elaboration of the 12th 5-Year Plan. It is no less important to determine the key problems and prospects of the country's development in the next few decades, since we are going to submit for discussion at the 27th party congress a new edition of the party program. It is needed not only to furnish the party program with a solid theoretical foundation but also to integrate it organically with well-grounded economic plans and forecasts. This will allow us to draw an objective, realistic picture of perfecting developed socialism and ensuring gradual progress to communism.

So, as the 27th party congress is approaching, we need to lay a substantial ideological foundation for it in advance. The best guide in this work can be provided by Lenin's words that "we are now doubly in need of such a more general, broader, and more far-reaching outlook."

Yes, we should markedly intensify the party's collective thinking, and not only theoretical thinking but also political thinking. Theory, enriched with new experience, and experience, creatively interpreted in light of Marxist-Leninist theory, has always been and is the most important source of strength to our party.

Comrades, the plenum today discussed questions which concern every Communist, every Soviet citizen. We are adopting correct decisions. High responsibility for their destiny is going to rest on all the participants in the plenum. Now we all together need to persistently translate them into reality by the joint effort of the entire party and all people. (The speech was heard with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause).

Resolution on Work of Soviets

PM111019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

["Resolution of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum on Further Improving the Work of the Soviets of People's Deputies"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee resolves:

1. To fully approve the propositions and conclusions put forward by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech at the Central Committee plenum on the main avenues for further improving the work of the soviets of people's deputies and enhancing their role in implementing the Communist Party's socio-economic policy and improving the state of the whole people and socialist democracy.

2. Union republican Communist Party Central Committees and party kraykoms and obkoms, guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, must adopt the necessary measures to enhance the level of party leadership of soviet organs, seeking to ensure that each soviet of people's deputies persistently improves the content and style of its activity and effectively realizes its potential and the powers laid down by the USSR Constitution.

The soviets' role in economic building, in the fulfillment of state plans, in enhancing the efficiency of socialist production, and in ensuring a comprehensive approach to economic and social development and the correct combination of territorial and sector principles in management is to be consistently increased.

The soviets' responsibility for the fuller satisfaction of the working people's needs, the supply of foodstuffs to the population, the expansion of the production and improvement of the quality of consumer goods, the fulfillment of plans for building housing and sociocultural facilities, and the all-around improvement of the service sphere and all aspects of Soviet people's life and living conditions, is to be stepped up.

The soviets' political education and mass cultural work among the population is to be improved, channeling it into enhancing the level of Soviet people's education, labor and social activeness. Working people are also to be educated in the spirit of mutual respect and friendship among all the country's nations and ethnic groups, love for the Soviet motherland, and readiness to defend socialism's great gains.

The effectiveness of the soviets' monitoring of management organs' work is to be increased. It is necessary to strive to ensure that the soviets exactingly and objectively assess the activity of officials and economic leaders at all levels and devote more attention to the fulfillment of voters' instructions, the improvement and reduction of the administrative apparatus, the strengthening of law and order, and the enhancement of the authority of the laws of soviet power.

It is necessary to improve the practice of preparing and conducting soviet sessions, sessions of executive committees and standing commissions and to make fuller use of them to uncover existing reserves, criticize shortcomings, and elaborate comprehensively substantiated decisions. Deputies' inquiries [zaprosy] must be used more widely. Instances of formalism must be persistently eradicated and the soviets' ties with the masses strengthened in every way.

3. Party committees must improve the selection, placing, and education of soviet cadres and ensure the clear cut delimitation of the functions of party and soviet organs. Exactingness toward communists who are elected soviet deputies must be increased. Communists are called upon to set an example in fulfilling their deputies' duties and displaying attentiveness toward the working people's requirements, to rally all the people's elected representatives around them, and to encourage and direct their creative initiative. The activeness of party groups and party organizations within soviets and their executive organs must persistently be developed.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum considers the development of all aspects of the activity of supreme and local soviets of people's deputies, their strict implementation of the Leninist principle of the unity of legislation, management, and control, and the wide involvement of millions of working people in the committed management of state affairs to be a most important task for the whole party.

Resolution Adopted on Schools

LD101353 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee that was held here today has endorsed on the whole "the guidelines for the reform of the general educational and vocational training school" elaborated with taking into consideration proposals and remarks made during the nationwide discussion of the draft of the CPSU Central Committee. As many as 120 million people spoke in the discussion. Vast materials on the school's reform were published in the press. Thousands of letters on this matter were received by party and government bodies.

The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee decided to submit the question of the guidelines for the reform for the consideration of the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet that will open in Moscow on April 11. The resolution of the plenary meeting expresses support for program proposals and conclusions on questions of the development of public education contained in the speech of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko at the plenary meeting. It has been decided to base on them the activity of party, government and economic bodies, public organizations and work collectives. "It is necessary to proceed in this work from the fact that raising the educational and cultural standards of the people is the most important pre-condition for all-out strengthening of ideological, political, economic and defence potential of the country, the development of socialist democracy, the successful advance of Soviet society on the road to communism," the resolution says.

It is emphasized in the document that the reform "must bring the work of the general educational and vocational training school to a qualitatively new level, remove the shortcomings in its activity, ensure that the pupils master profoundly the fundamentals of sciences, that firm communist convictions, diligence, moral purity are developed in them, that they are brought up in the spirit of love for our socialist multinational motherland and the readiness for its protection, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism."

The implementation of the reform, the document says, "will make it possible to improve radically labour education and vocational guidance of school pupils on the basis of combining tuition with productive labour, the training of skilled cadres of workers in vocational training schools, supplement secondary general education of youth with general vocational training."

Comparison to Information Report

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 11 April First Edition frontpages an unattributed "Information Report on the CPSU Central Committee Plenum." It has been compared with the Moscow radio Russian version, published on page R 1 of the 10 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the "Information Report," subheading and was found to be identical except for the following variations:

PRAVDA omits the opening sentence in the Moscow radio version.

Paragraph two, line one, PRAVDA reads "10 April 1984" instead of "today."

Same paragraph, line three, PRAVDA reads:...issues connected with the holding of... (adding words)

Paragraph three, PRAVDA supplies the initials of the speakers as follows: I.B. Usmankhodzhayev; P.S. Fedirko; R.F. Dementyeva; A.P. Aleksandrov; V.A. Petrov.

CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION MEETS: ELECTS BUREAU

PM110956 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report]

[Text] A session of the CPSU's Central Auditing Commission was held 10 April. A speech was made at the session by commission Chairman Comrade Sizov, setting out questions of further enhancing and activating the work of the Central Auditing Commission.

He pointed out that, in keeping with the line adopted by our party and its Central Committee, it was resolved to consistently strengthen discipline, raise the responsibility of cadres, intensify economic drive, and resolutely struggle against bureaucratism and formalism in the apparatus of administration. The standard and activity of the work of the Central Auditing Commission and the auditing commissions of local party organizations must be considerably improved in order to increase the control of fulfillment of the functions incumbent upon them.

For the purpose of enhancing democratic principles in the work of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and to strengthen its links with the auditing commissions of local party organizations, the session elected a bureau of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission which is comprised of Comrades G.F. Sizov, chairman; M.I. Khaldeyev, deputy chairman; V.F. Konnov, A.I. Lukyanov, and A.V. Fedulova, members.

PRAVDA REPORTS DETAILS OF POLITBURO SESSION

PM101132 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its last meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the slogans of the CPSU Central Committee on the occasion of the international holiday of the working people, May Day.

The Politburo meeting examined the question of the result of admission to CPSU membership and of changes in its composition in 1983. As was noted during the discussion of this question, as a whole the process of the growth and the strengthening of the ranks of our party -- which at present unites some 18.5 million Communists -- is proceeding in accordance with the directives of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The steady tendency toward swelling the party's ranks through preferential admission of workers and collective farmers is continuing. Among those admitted to the ranks of the CPSU are many national economy specialists and the best representatives of the intelligentsia and young people.

The flow of fresh party forces into the sphere of material production is increasing. The largest growth in the number of communists has taken place at enterprises in such branches of industry as the oil, coal, gas, electronic, microbiological and communications branches. The number of stockbreeders and mechanizers in rural party organizations is growing. The party committees are stepping up educational work with the newly accepted members and their ideological-political and moral tempering. Higher standards of CPSU Charter observance and of the norms of party life are being demanded from members and candidate members, and the mutual exactingness of communists is growing.

At the same time there are still shortcomings in the practice of party organizations' work in party membership admission and in educating communists. Some party committees are not displaying constant concern about swelling the ranks of the party from among cadre workers in the leading branches of industry, construction and transportation who have shown themselves to good advantage, and about strengthening the collectives of brigades and livestock farms with communists. Work with young communists is not everywhere at the level it should be.

The Politburo has instructed the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the union republics, and of the party's kraykoms and obkoms, to take the necessary measures to improve work connected with CPSU membership admission to raise exactingness toward those entering the ranks of the party, to ensure a more thorough individual selection of the newly accepted party members and to improve the education of communists.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting examined and approved proposals on practical measures that are planned for the realistic implementation of Soviet school reform. They are directed toward improving the work of comprehensive schools, labor education and professional orientation of pupils; toward the further development of professional-technical education, raising the level of public preschool education; toward the perfecting of training pedagogic cadres, the creation of the best conditions for their work and life; and toward the raising of the pay of teachers and other workers in people's education.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed and approved the results of the meetings and talks held by Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Gromyko and Ustinov with Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for the Organization of the Ethiopian Workers Party [COPWE]. Emphasis was put on the great significance of further developing fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia, the CPSU and COPWE, and the unity of their views on some of the most important questions of the contemporary international situation, the fight against forces of imperialism and neocolonialism, for social progress, peace and the security of peoples.

The Politburo heard and approved information given by Comrade Gromyko about talks with Dugersuren, member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and minister of foreign affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic, and also with Kusumaatmaja, Indonesian minister of foreign affairs. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting reviewed certain other questions of our country's domestic and foreign policy.

POLITBURO MEMBERS AT REPUBLIC OFFICIALS MEETING

LD091350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Today in the CPSU Central Committee a conference of the Central Committee secretaries of the Communist Parties of the union republics, kraykoms and obkoms, and heads of ministries and departments has taken place. It considered questions of securing the fulfillment of the plans for capital construction in 1984 in light of the requirements of the December 1983 and February 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and theses and conclusions contained in the speeches by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a report. It was pointed out at the conference that in 1983 some positive results had been achieved in capital construction. Compared with the previous year, the introduction of capital assets has increased, the volume of over-normative uncompleted construction has been shortened, hundreds of large industrial enterprises, and projects of the agro-industrial complex have been commissioned, and a large-scale program of dwelling and cultural-public construction has been implemented. However, the state of affairs in this extremely important branch of national economy causes serious concern. Many subcontracting ministries fail to meet their plans and to provide for the commissioning of capacities and projects according to schedule.

For 1984 it was stressed that major tasks would have to be solved on building up the capacities of the fuel-energy complex, branches of mechanical engineering, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical industry, branches of the agro-industrial complex, transportation, enterprises producing goods for the population, as well as construction of dwellings, schools, hospitals, children's pre-school institutions and communal-public projects. The attention of the heads of ministries and departments and of the party and soviet organs has been drawn to the need to adopt additional effective measures aimed at overcoming the lagging-behind which has been allowed to happen since the beginning of the year, as well as to guarantee not only the fulfillment but an overfulfillment of the plans for capital construction in 1984 and in the current 5-year plan. The first task of the subcontracting ministries and local organs is to concentrate forces and means on the major commissioning projects and the stepping-up of the volumes of work in the regions which have an increased construction program.

Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 9 April carries a report on the conference of party officials and chiefs of ministries and departments, which at this point adds:

[It was noted that there is a need for a fundamental improvement of construction production and labor organization, for eliminating the loss of working time and introducing due control in the use of construction machinery and material resources. The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, ministries and departments are given the task to solve speedily the question of recruitment and material-technical provision for the construction projects. Party committees are advised to raise directly the level and effectiveness of organizational and political-educative work in the collectives of the construction organizations; to link it closely to the tackling of specific production tasks, and the strengthening of labor and executive discipline; to increase the accountability of construction project managers for improving their mastery and for creating stable collectives.]

In the course of discussing the question of guaranteeing the fulfillment of the plans for capital construction, the participants in the conference reported on the measures being taken and expressed a number of critical comments and suggestions aimed at the removal of the shortcomings and bottlenecks [uzkiye mesta] which still exist in this task. [preceding sentence omitted in Moscow television version] Participants in the conference included members of the Politburo and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Comrades Gorbachev and Romanov; Comrades Kapitonov, Ligachev and Ryzhkov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Dymshits, Martynov and Shcherbina, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Shalayev, chairman of AUCCTU, and heads of CPSU Central Committee departments.

CHERNENKO'S EARLY BORDER GUARD SERVICE RECALLED

PM111101 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian in its 10 April Second Edition carries on page 2 a 2,000-word letter from Lieutenant General V. Donskov, chief of troops of the Red Banner Eastern Border District, under the rubric "Your Sons Are Serving Here" and titled "At the Homeland's Distant Borders."

Donskov says that he has been asked by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA to answer the following letter received by it:

"Esteemed Editorial Board! Our elder son Ruslan is serving at a border unit in East Kazakhstan. The very same unit where comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko served in the thirties.

"Our son writes home often, but very briefly, basically saying that all is well with him and his commanders are pleased with him.

"We are pleased with out son and his successes. But you must understand that we as parents would like to know more about the border detachment itself and the history of the unit which has become home for our son and for Ruslan's comrades-in-arms.

"Respectfully, Nigar Isabayevna and Sadykbek Tultayevich Yerezhepov, Kazakh SSR, Chimkent

Donskov begins his letter by describing a conversation he had with the border unit's chief and his political deputy, and writes about the atmosphere at the unit and the mood of servicemen there. He praised Ruslan Yerezhepov for his achievements and writes about the accomplishments of other border guards in the unit, saying:

"As you can see, Nigar Isabayevna and Sadykbek Tultayevich, today's generation of border guards are worthy continuers of the heroic traditions handed down by the elder generation of USSR state border defenders. And these traditions are truly remarkable!"

Donskov briefly sums up events along the border section in question during the early years of Soviet power and continues:

"The album recording the history of the unit where your son is serving contains the photographs of many border guard heroes. I am sending one of them to the newspaper. The photograph shows the border detachment's delegates to a party conference held in February 1932. A young border guard can be seen second from the right in the top row, standing next to unit chief Grigoriy Mikhaylovich Kaloyev. He is Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, secretary of the unit's party cell. In the fall of 1930 he volunteered for service with the OGPU border guards.

"K.U. Chernenko was unanimously elected secretary of the party cell and he fully justified his comrades' trust. Konstantin Ustinovich enjoyed great respect both in the unit and among the local population. Times were tense then, and the border guards had to wage a constant struggle against the enemies of Soviet power. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko showed courage and bravery in clashes with bandits. He was an accurate shot with a rifle or a submachinegun, and did not miss when throwing hand grenades at targets. He was a good horseman and, as senior detail officer, always rode out on border patrol. Comrade Chernenko often spoke at the village club, delivering reports and conducting talks on political subjects with the local population. His free time was devoted to self-education, and he read extensively. Even at that time, as we were told by his fellow serviceman, G.A. Konev, you could feel that party work was to become a lifelong vocation for this man.

"The detachment where your son is serving was awarded the Order of the Red Banner in May 1978, during the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of USSR KGB Border Guards. The greetings telegram from Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko on that occasion brought great joy to us border guards. He wrote:

"'Dear Comrades! I sincerely congratulate you on the 60th anniversary of the Border Guards and on the award of the motherland's high prize -- the Order of the Red Banner -- to your detachment. You cannot imagine how emotional these events are for us border guards of the thirties. Thank you, dear comrades, for educating our glorious border guards according to the detachment's good traditions. Many generations of border guards have contributed to the establishment and strengthening of the detachment -- and it is a matter of honor to preserve these good traditions and this experience, and to augment them.

"'We know full well, comrades, that you are on the front line, and we remember this. The motherland hopes for and expects new successes from you. I yearn to visit you at the first available opportunity. Meanwhile I wish you, all of you together and each one of you personally, good health, all-round successes, and personal happiness.

"In August 1979 Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko arrived for celebrations to mark the presentation of the Order of the Red Banner to the Border Guard detachment. The festive meeting was held at the rayon House of Culture. Warmly greeted by those assembled there, Konstantin Ustinovich addressed the meeting.

He said: "'I will be frank, comrades, it is a great pleasure for me to join you on this holiday and address the border guards. For me, a former Border Guard, today's event is doubly emotional: It was in your Border Guard detachment that I began my military service when I came here as volunteer in 1930.

"'The years of the hard, anxious, and stirring service are indelibly impressed in my memory, and I always think of them with sincere warmth and gratitude. It was here that one of the most important events in my life occurred -- I was accepted as a member of the CPSU. It was here that the Border Guard Communists elected me party organization secretary. Since then, party work has been the meaning and content of all my life. This is why I am so pleased with the instructions to present you with the motherland's prize....

"'You know that the early thirties were not an ordinary period for the Land of the Soviets, but the passion of that period was contained in socialism's offensive in all directions of state, economic, and cultural building. The entire country was gripped by labor enthusiam....

"'Service on the border was the ultimate dream for us Komsomol members of the time. And when that dream materialized, the young people strove to justify that high trust and honorably fulfill their duty to the end.

"'The borders today are guarded by the grandsons of those who selflessly defended them during the harsh prewar and war years. I automatically look for the features of the border sentinels of the thirties in the faces of today's Border Guards. I see the courageous and inspired faces of soldiers who are totally devoted to the cause of the party and the socialist fatherland, the cause of their fathers and grandfathers. This is the continuity in generations of border guards, the loyalty to our glorious people's heroic traditions and the traditions of Border Guard forces. Emergencies, patrol duty, training -- these were the routine matters of our days as border guards, and they remain so today. The main thing for us, the Border Guards of the thirties, and for you, who have been entrusted with guarding the country's frontiers in the seventies, has been and still remains the enormous responsibility, absolute composure, and vigilance, and constant readiness to defend the borders' tranquillity from any encroachments.'

"Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko planted a walnut tree on the day he visited the unit. Today it has grown and it is a pleasure to see its fresh springtime shoots. Konstantin Ustinovich's gifts -- his autographed books and photographs presented as momentoes -- are being carefully preserved in the Lenin Room, dear to the hearts of all young soldiers."

Donskov ends his letter with some brief words of praise for the young border guards of today.

MOVING ICE POSES SHIPPING HAZARD IN TATAR STRAIT

PM100949 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Apr 84 First Edition p 6

[Untitled article by F. Ivanov under the "Despite the Elements" rubric]

[Text] Strong storm winds are nothing new for Sakhalin, but this spring they have been gusting particularly strongly. Winds blowing up over the Tatar Strait are driving enormous ice fields toward the island and forcing them toward the shore. The ice floes which have blocked the Strait are smashing up against one another. The prevailing situation is particularly dangerous to shipping, since it is here that the rail-ferry link between Sakhalin and the mainland runs. The icebreaker Moskva arrived to assist the ships, but even it was unable to deal with the ice on its own. The powerful Kapitan Khlebnikov has now come to give it assistance. The efforts of more than just sailors and railroad workers are needed to overcome the elements and deliver cargoes on time. There are now both meteorologists and airmen working in the Strait. They are tracking the ice movements from land and air and recording the particularly dangerous areas. Pilots belonging to the Sakhalin Hydrometeorological Center air survey group are carrying out several flights a day.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH RECLAIMED LAND -- New lands are being reclaimed for two kolkhozes which have been set up around Lake Balkhash in Kazakh SSR. The lands which are being reclaimed are to be given to farmers. They will be irrigated through the 140-kilometer long Alma-Ata Canal. Wheat, vegetables, and [word indistinct] will be grown on the new lands. A decision has been made to establish 12 more kolkhozes along the canal. Being arid, the lands in the region were not used by the farmers in the past. However, the new canal has converted over 100,000 hectares of land into a fertile region. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 3 Apr 84 GF]

VORONEZH RESPONDS TO CRITICISM; VIEWS TASKS

PM101450 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[Correspondent A. Starukhin report: "The Voronezh CPSU Obkom: Looking at the Economy"]

[Text] Voronezh -- The sowing is beginning in Voronezh Oblast. The grain growers are aware that the foundations of the next harvest are laid now. The problem is how to achieve a fundamental improvement on the farms and in the livestock units and how to improve the farms' economy? This has been discussed at a party obkom plenum. It discussed communists' tasks in increasing agricultural production efficiency in light of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) and February (1984) Plenum demands.

PRAVDA wrote about serious shortcomings in the party's leadership of the oblast's agriculture in an article entitled "Disrespect for the Economy" on 31 October 1983. Soon after the newspaper's article the state of affairs was comprehensively examined at an enlarged session of the CPSU Obkom Bureau, at party report and election conferences, and at primary organization meetings. The participants of the recent plenum also discussed the article's contents.

The oblast's workers have set themselves the task of increasing grain crop yield to 24 quintals this year and 26 quintals [presumably per hectare] next year. There must also be improvements in the beet fields. It is planned to consolidate the feed base. This is the means by which it is planned to increase livestock productivity.

Are these targets realistic? The best experience shows that they are quite realistic. Take the Kalinin Kolkhoz in Talovskiy Rayon as an example. The farm has exceeded the targets for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan in the return on invested resources. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan the oblast has had a shortfall in its deliveries to the state amounting to more than 2 million metric tons of grain, more than 6 million metric tons of sugar beets, and quite a lot of other output.

The plenum named those workers personally responsible for this state of affairs. Serious criticism was leveled specifically at party obkom secretary V. Sarychev and oblispolkom chairman A. Voropayev. The work of the oblast agriculture administration and the "Voronezhplodoovoshchkoz" association was deemed unsatisfactory. Major complaints were also made about the CPSU obkom's agriculture and food industry department.

Some oblast leaders occasionally lose contact with the lower levels of production, cease to exert an effective influence on the results of their activity, and are distracted by bureaucracy. Thus the aforementioned obkom section has asked party raylims to answer thousands of different inquiries in recent years. While distracting people on the spot from vital tasks, the obkom apparatus workers themselves proved incapable of "digesting" this stream of paperwork.

The formation of new organs has been delayed. Many of arable farming's partners -- the oblast committee for the supply of production equipment for agriculture [Selkhoztekhnika] (A. Tarantsov), the land reclamation and water resources administration (V. Zinchenko), and other organizations -- are still pursuing narrow departmental interests and showing too little concern for the end result. V. Goltsov, a machine operator from the Put Lenina Kolkhoz in Borisoglebskiy Rayon, said from the plenum platform that the Selkhoztekhnika's services are proving expensive.

As has already been noted, the obkom plenum was preceded by a preliminary discussion of the rural economy's local problems. More than 16,000 remarks and suggestions have been submitted by communists. The elimination of the shortcomings that have been observed has already brought about some improvement of matters, particularly in stock-raising. It is too soon to relax, however. Speaker V. Ignatov, first secretary of the obkom, noted that it is essential to persistently seek out and make better use of every farm's internal reserves and to increase cadres' responsibility for the task in hand.

It is important to monitor the return on capital. The volume of capital investments in the oblast's agrarian sector in the past 3 years was more than R1.1 billion. But the return on investment has been poor. The structure of production capital needs particular improvement. Only 15-20 percent of the total investment volume was being allocated to crop cultivation. Resources have now been redistributed: 43-45 percent will now go to meet arable farming's needs.

The main cause of the lack of executive discipline and of inertia, as the speaker noted, lies in a lack of attention to the molding of creative economic thinking among cadres and in a lack of monitoring by the obkom. It is important to put into practice the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum directive on a clearer demarcation between the functions of party and economic means, above all, work with people.

Great demands must be made on work with the land. Although an estimated 98 percent of the arable farming area has adopted crop rotation, many rayons -- Liskinskiy, Paninskiy, Olkhovatskiy, and Ostrogozhskiy Rayons -- have not instituted it. The plenum spoke with alarm about the consequences of soil erosion which has affected one-third of the oblast's plowland. It is planned before the end of the 5-year plan period to carry out anti-erosion work on 1.5 million hectares of land. Concern to protect plowland, to increase its fertility, and to assimilate zonal arable farming systems, Voronezh Oblast people believe, will make it possible to produce 4 million metric tons of grain in the very near future.

As is well known, the recent All-Union Economic Conference on Agro-Industrial Complex Problems paid considerable attention to the quality of edible grain. The participants in the Voronezh plenum were also concerned about these questions. N. Subbotina, first secretary of Ertilskiy Raykom, and A. Masalykin, machine operator at the Ilich Kolkhoz in Ostrogozhskiy Rayon, spoke on them.

The plenum frequently cited so-called "polar" indicators. Farms in Kashirskiy Rayon harvested on average 250 quintals of sugar beet per hectare last year, whereas in Verkhnekhavskiy Rayon the yield according to the results for the first 3 years was 84 quintals. Mismanagement, violation of production techniques, and negligence were the causes of such a poor result. But surely, a low level of cadre responsibility and inadequate monitoring by party organizations cannot explain the fact that the introduction of industrial techniques in Povorinskiy, Semilukskiy, and other rayons led to...a fall of between 20 and 30 percent in beet yield? A number of rayons are clearly quicker at assimilating the contract and autonomous financing on paper than in practice.

The plenum participants voiced justified criticism of the oblast's scientific establishments.

Nor did the plenum bypass social problems. Young people must be persuaded to remain on the soil of their forefathers and the countryside must be developed more quickly. Some 664,000 square meters of housing space has been built in Voronezh Oblast's villages in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, or 16 percent more than in the entire previous 5-year plan. But the task is to build at least 10 apartments a year on every farm.

Well-populated villages also mean good roads and bus links. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan the people of Voronezh Oblast have managed to lay an extra 1,666 km of asphalt roads. The plenum participants stressed that everything must be focused on people, on attending to them and creating the conditions necessary for highly productive labor. There has been a tangible increase in the number of schools, preschool institutions, stores, and canteens in the countryside. That is how the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Developing the Rural Economy of the RSFSR Central Chernozem Region" is being put into practice.

The best response to the concern of the party and government is peasants' shock labor. The initial improvements in economic development on Voronezh Oblast's soil are encouraging. Leaving aside the new purchase prices and supplements, the oblast's farms still made R83 million profit last year.

The obkom bureau has started examining the state of affairs in the rural economy more often. But this is just the beginning of such work. Primary party organizations are supposed to be the sociopolitical nucleus of rural labor collectives. It is incumbent on them to galvanize people toward achieving the main goal of making the maximum contribution to the implementation of the Food Program.

The plenum was addressed I.K. Kapustyan, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department.

ARMENIAN AGRICULTURE SHORTCOMINGS NOTED

GF110510 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 24 Mar 84 p 1

[Excerpts] The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Agro-Industrial Complex Affairs Commission reviewed the construction course of the large poultry breeding reproduction network of Ashtarak and noted the serious shortcomings in construction and installations work. The capability foreseen for 60,000 hens, which should have been already commissioned last year is being constructed at an extremely slow rate. The annual capital construction plan has been fulfilled by 92.1 percent. However, the rates of work this year do not give hope that the enterprise will be operational by the projected time.

The commission noted that the Ministry of Rural Construction has not taken corresponding measures to secure the commissioning of the structure in time. By the adopted decision the task was set for the ministry to overcome the slowness in construction work, and take measures to quickly complete the construction of the installations.

The commission reviewed the fulfillment results of the plans for selling meat to the state during the third year of the 5-year plan period and the measures to secure fulfillment of the 1984 plans, and noted that the republic's agro-industrial associations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and the interfarm enterprises have done considerable work toward the achievement of the projected targets for the 1983 plans for the sales of livestock provisions to the state. The meat procurement plan has been fulfilled by 101 percent, that of milk by 104.3 percent, wool by 103.5 percent and eggs by 112 percent. The quantity of cattle compared to the previous year has increased by 22,004 head, that of cows by 4,000, pigs by 31,654 and poultry by 274,000.

However, the commission noted that a number of farms in separate rayons have greatly failed to secure livestock breeding development guidelines and the increase of the livestock provisions production and in the fulfillment of the state procurement plans.

In comparison with last year the number of cattle has decreased in Kamo, Amasiya, Kafan and Bagramyan Rayons; and the number of cows has decreased in Sevan, Razdhan, Oktemberyan, Megri, Masis and Ashtarak Rayons. The number of sheep in Mardun Rayon has decreased by 15 percent, in Azizbekov by 16 percent and Megri by 30 percent. The farms which have not fulfilled the plan for sale of meat to the state have delivered 7,238 fewer tons of meat. In separate locations appropriate attention has not been paid to the qualitative indicators of livestock provision.

The commission urged the Armenian SSR Ministries of Agriculture, Fruit and Vegetables Industry and Food Industry, the people's deputies rayon soviet executive committees, and the rayon agro-industrial associations to study the reasons in each farm for the failure to fulfill the 1983 plans for the sales of livestock to the state, resolve the issues, take all possible measures for the unswerving fulfillment of the 1984 plans by each farm, and invite the attention of the farm leaders and experts on the maximum use of the reserves and means.

The commission heard the report of the chairmen of Azizbekov and Tumanyan Rayon Agro-Industrial Associations Councils on the work carried out toward the fulfillment of the production and state purchase plans. The session noted the positive work carried out in this regard and at the same time pointed out the serious shortcomings and mistakes in the farms of the two rayons. During 1983 the milk production of each cow in Azizbekov was 1,474 kg, which is 500 kg less than the republic average. Compared to 1982, the number of calves per 100 cows has decreased by 3. The situation has not been corrected also during the past months of this year. Moreover, in comparison with the same period last year, by March 1 rayon milk production decreased by 8 tons.

In comparison with 1982, during the third year of the 5-year plan period, the production of milk in Tumanyan has decreased by 750 tons. According to the 3-year results of the 5-year plan, 8 farms have delivered 1,000 fewer tons of meat to the state.

E. Agopyan, chairman of the Azizbekov Rayon Agro-Industrial Association Council, was urged to take necessary measures to make serious changes in the increase of milk production and raise the livestock breeding efficiency and report the results of the first half year to the commission.

The Agro-Industrial Complex Affairs Commission also reviewed the expansion of the collective contract implementation in the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises of the Armenian SSR Agriculture Ministry and other issues and adopted corresponding decisions in that regard.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PANEL HEARS ALTAY REPORT

LD101718 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] At the latest session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on issues of the agro-industrial complex, the draft for a long-term program of developing land improvement and raising the efficiency of irrigated and drained land was discussed in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee Politburo decision.

It was noted that the measures contained in it basically meet the set task for obtaining high returns in the next few years from the improved land now in use and to be commissioned.

Having approved the above program on the whole, the commission admitted the expediency of introducing certain specifications into it.

A report was heard from the Council of the Altay Agro-Industrial Association on the work it is doing to strengthen the economy of the unprofitable kolkhozes and sovkhozes and those making low profits, and in assessing the efficient use of resources allocated to agriculture in fulfillment of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Besides positive activity, the council pointed out that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Altay Kray are not yet fully exploiting the possibilities present for increasing the production of agricultural produce. In a number of cases, a formal approach had been manifested toward working out and realizing plans and organizational-technical measures for reducing the cost of production and raising economic efficiency. Facts have come to light concerning the irregular use of financial resources obtained from increasing the wholesale prices of agricultural produce and from additional increases in these prices, as well as from the diversion of the material resources of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes to purposes not connected with the development of agriculture.

The Altay Krayispolkom has been given the task of improving organizational work in the agro-industrial associations of the kray, paying particular attention to fulfilling the measures worked out in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes for increasing labor productivity and rationally exploiting land, production resources and labor and financial resources. It has been suggested to the relevant organs of the agro-industrial complex that they should analyze in each republic, kray and oblast the state of affairs concerning the realization of measures for strengthening the economies of the unprofitable kolkhozes and sovkhozes and those making low profits, and adopt, for their part, the necessary measures. A number of other questions connected with the successful fulfillment of the USSR's Food Program were also discussed.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JOINT SPACE MISSION

Scientist Praises Cooperation

LD101257 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- TASS special correspondents report from the International Press Centre:

Soviet-Indian cooperation in space exploration for peaceful purposes that has been conducted over a number of years is yielding tangible results, Vladimir Kotelnikov, chairman of the "Intercosmos" council at the USSR Academy of Sciences and vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said here today at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists on the joint efforts of the two countries in this field.

Dr. T.K. Alex, India's project director (remote sensing experiment), characterised the joint Soviet-Indian space mission as the culmination of the peaceful exploration of outer space by the two countries. He said it was one of the impressive examples of cooperation between a developing and a developed country which are pooling their knowledge to facilitate the economic progress of both.

Dr. Alex further said that in 1986 an Indian satellite for the remote probing of the earth would be launched from Soviet territory by a Soviet carrier rocket. We have a good and dependable friend in the USSR, he stressed.

Answering questions from journalists about the final stage of the flight of the Soviet-Indian crew, consisting of Yuriy Malyshev, Gennadiy Strekalov and Rakesh Sharma, deputy project director Viktor Blagov said: "The landing of the transport ship 'Soyuz T-10' is planned for 14:51 Moscow time on April 11. According to computations, the landing is to take place 45 km to the east of the town of Arkalyk in Kazakhstan."

"We are in marvellous shape," Oleg Atkov, physician of the main crew, radioed to earth. "We are certain of the successful completion of the flight."

Crews Prepare To Separate

LD110821 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- The international space crew of Yuriy Malyshev, Gennadiy Strekalov and Rakesh Sharma waved good-bye to the orbiting station "Salyut-7", after exchanging warm parting words with the host crew of Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov.

They had transferred the cargo to be taken back to earth, including tape recordings and kilometres of films containing valuable data which had been obtained in orbit by the international Soviet-Indian crew and the hosts of the orbiting station, to the descent module of "Soyuz T-10".

The international crew also went there, closed the airlock and are preparing for undocking.

Soyuz T-10 Separates

LD110946 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- TASS special correspondents report from the International Press Centre:

Moving smoothly as if in a slow motion film scene, the spaceship "Soyuz T-10" parted from the orbiting complex of "Salyut-7" and "Soyuz T-11" today. The undocking operation was performed irreproachably and precisely on schedule.

"Goodbye, friends, soft-landing to you," came the words of farewell to Yuriy Malyshev, Gennadiy Strekalov and Indian Researcher Cosmonaut Rakesh Sharma from the host crew, who have been staying aloft now for more than 60 days.

Commenting on the results of the international Soviet-Indian crew's stay aboard the space station, shift flight director Igor Golubev told newsmen that the planned research program has been fulfilled.

The "Jupiters", as the visiting crew were called at the mission control centre, have on their own initiative carried out an experiment in excess of the program. The experiment, concerned with space material studies, involved the use of a plant called Crystal to crystallize a gallium-dismuth alloy in conditions of micro-gravity.

Just before the international crew left the station, Physician Oleg Atkov of the host crew and Gennadiy Strekalov staged an experiment called Membrane, which will help to determine, by analyzing the blood composition, the drop in the salt content in the cosmonauts' organisms in zero-gravity. The comparative analysis will be made on earth after the crew's landing.

Several minutes ago the on-board computer in "Soyuz T-10" was switched on and computed the descent path, Igor Golubev said. Decelleration is to follow. Ground tracking stations and search-and-rescue groups are all ready to meet the "Jupiters". The descent module is to soft-land at an estimated 14 hours 49 minutes 26 seconds Moscow time.

Accomplish Soft Landing

LD111056 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- The spaceship "Soyuz T-10", carrying the joint Soviet-Indian crew of Yuriy Malyshev, Gennadiy Strekalov and Indian citizen Rakesh Sharma, soft-landed today.

More on Landing, Research

LD111147 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- The international space crew consisting of mission commander Yuriy Malyshev, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR and Hero of the Soviet Union, flight engineer Gennadiy Strekalov, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR and Hero of the Soviet Union, and researcher cosmonaut Rakesh Sharma, citizen of the Republic of India, returned to earth at 14 hours 50 minutes Moscow time on April 11, 1984, after completing the program of joint work aboard the scientific research complex of "Salyut-7", "Soyuz T-10" and "Soyuz T-11". Work on board the station "Salyut-7" is being continued by cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov.

The descent module of "Soyuz T-10" landed in a pre-set area in the territory of the Soviet Union, 46 kilometres east of the town of Arkalyk.

The cosmonauts Yuriy Malyshev, Gennadiy Strekalov and Rakesh Sharma are feeling fine after landing.

During their work on board the manned complex Salyut-7--Soyuz T-10--Soyuz T-11, the international crew carried out in full the planned research programmed jointly drawn up by Soviet and Indian scientists.

With a view to investigating the earth's natural resources and studying the environment within the framework of the "Terra" programme, the cosmonauts photographed Indian territory and some regions in the Indian Ocean.

Under the programme of space material science, they conducted several experiments using the technological "Isparitel" installation to study the processes of heat and mass exchange and possibilities of obtaining amorphous metal materials in zero gravity.

A considerable part of the scientific programme was taken up by medical explorations. New information on peculiarities of the human organism's adaptation to space flight conditions was obtained in the course of the "Ballisto", "Vector", "Questionaire" experiments. The results of the work that was carried out will be used for perfecting methods and means of prophylaxis of the unfavourable impact of weightlessness and also for determining the optimum regime of the cosmonauts' work and rest.

At all stages of implementation of the complicated and busy programme of joint explorations and experiments Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, Oleg Atkov, Yuriy Malyshev, Gennadiy Strekalov and Rakesh Sharma worked with full mutual understanding and displayed high professional skill.

The successful space flight has been a new contribution to further development of Soviet-Indian friendly relations, demonstrating once again that exploration of outer space by the Soviet Union within the framework of the national programme and in cooperation with other states is conducted in peaceful purposes for the good of the whole of mankind.

COSMOS 1548 LAUNCHED; FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD110733 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched an artificial earth satellite of the Cosmos series, Cosmos 1548, on April 10, 1984.

The satellite is carrying scientific equipment designated for continuing space exploration.

The satellite has been put in orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution -- 89.5 minutes; Maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 359 km; Minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 177 km; Inclination of the orbit -- 67.1 degrees.

In addition to the scientific equipment, the satellite is fitted out with a radio system for precise measurement of orbit elements, radio telemetry system for transmitting information on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment to earth.

The onboard equipment is functioning normally. The coordination and computer centre is processing incoming information.

EDITORIAL URGES ACCURATE RATING OF SERVICEMEN

PM100843 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Apr 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Assessing Exactingly What Has Been Achieved"]

[Text] Winter combat training is coming to an end in the Army and Navy. It is a crucial moment, and not only for those directly responsible for fulfilling training plans and pledges in socialist competition under the slogan "Be on guard, be in a state of constant readiness to defend the gains of socialism!" The commanders and political organ and staff officers who have been shown a high degree of trust in being chosen to participate in checking the subunits, units, and ships are also being tested for maturity on the tactical exercise fields, in the air, and on the seas and oceans.

Every officer, when he goes out to the final exercise in the subunit or ship, feels as though he were about to taken an examination and mentally asks: Will you be able to assess people's labor objectively, competently, and fairly and to ensure that the final exercise becomes for them not only a good test but also a lesson for the future?

An exacting assessment of what has been achieved and a principled approach toward the real state of affairs in any sector -- the party Central Committee invariably steers cadres toward this. "We must assess realistically what has been achieved without exaggerating it, but also without belittling it," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum. "Only such an approach protects us from errors in policy, from the temptation to take wishful thinking for reality, and enables us to see clearly, as Lenin said, 'what exactly we have "finished" and what we have not finished.'"

This instruction also applies fully to military cadres. Assessing realistically what has been achieved means for us judging all problems of combat and political training and military service from positions of high responsibility for the motherland's security in the face of the threat of war, which has increased through the fault of imperialism. The yardstick of battle [mera boya] and readiness for battle and for a struggle against a strong, vigorous, technically well-equipped enemy -- that is the main criterion of this assessment. Practice shows that this approach is a reliable means against complacency and indifference.

For instance, last training year the personnel of the guards tank regiment under the command of Guards Lieutenant Colonel P. Kuzemchak (Red Banner Belorussian Military District) worked well. In competition among the division units it took a vanguard role. However, the regiment did not rest on its laurels. The commander, staff, and party organization helped the officers and all the servicemen to see also the unresolved questions and unused reserves. In particular, from the first days of the new training year the regiment has begun to pay more attention to questions of discipline and organization and to direct people more actively toward searching, toward experiment in combat training. And here is the result: At all exercises held in the unit this winter peronnel have demonstrated heightened tactical fire skill and lofty moral and combat qualities.

Unfortunately, matters are not like this everywhere. We still have individual commanders who, reluctant to lag behind others in competition, strike a bargain with their conscience and deliberately exaggerate their subordinates' ratings. As a result, the number of excellent-rated servicemen increases on paper but the combat potential of the subunit or unit and its combat capability remain at their former, highly mediocre level.

Only a lack of proper exactingness in officers' assessment of their subordinates during daily training can explain, for instance, the fact that some batteries and divisions in the "N" [not further identified] artillery unit (Red Banner Odessa Military District) that were considered to be excellent-rated barely coped with the set tasks at control exercises held by the higher-ranking staff. They included the division under the command of Major Ye. Rud, in which the majority of teams, to judge by the assessments given the day before, had fulfilled their norms to an excellent standard.

This is intolerable. The labor of each person should be assessed in strict accordance with his real standard of training. Any desire to present wishful thinking as reality and to throw dust in people's eyes seriously harms the cause of people's education and has an adverse effect on the combat readiness of the subunit, unit, or ship.

To assess objectively what has been achieved, it is very important to focus attention on key questions of combat readiness. In particular, paramount importance is attached to the personnel's tactical weapon training, their readiness for resolute actions which are a surprise to the enemy, their use of all available forces and weapons, and the commanders' and staffs' ability to creatively resolve tasks in a complex tactical situation, to control varied forces and weapons efficiently during night operations in mountains, desert, and tundra and under other geographical and climatic conditions. The raters must pay special attention to the assimilatioin of new models of equipment and weapons, to the quest for more effective means of using them in battle, and to checking on the implementation of the slogan "A higher standard of assimilation of new equipment."

In summing up the results of the officers' Marxist-Leninist training and the political training of all personnel, it is essential to proceed from the requirements levied on ideological work by the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) and subsequent Plenums. An objective assessment of the effectiveness of political training is impossible without considering its influence on combat readiness and the state of military discipline.

The further improvement of the standard of combat and political training will be largely conditioned by how skillfully the units and ships engage in introducing the leading means and methods of work generated by competition. It is the raters' duty in summing up results not to overlook shortcomings or the seeds of new and progressive ideas, to support a valuable initiative, and to help commanders and staffs to define the most effective ways of improving the organization of the training progress, competition, and educational work.

Preserving the pace which has been set and the general mood to struggle to further raise combat readiness means improving still further the standard of discipline and organization in all sectors. Ensuring the constant buildup of efforts in this direction is one of the paramount tasks of commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations. The question of organization and order is for us a key, fundamental one. Of course, the raters must also have a sufficiently clear idea of how this question is being resolved in the unit or on the ship.

An exacting, objective assessment of what has been achieved is an indicator of our military cadres' maturity. To ensure this approach toward matters is to create preconditions for new successes in training the troops and naval forces.